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CONGRESS.

VIEWS ON BANKING AND THE CURRENCY.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency heard the views of a number of New-York bankers and others to-day upon the subject of the currency. F. D. Tappan, of the Gallatin National Bank, had very conservative views. He confined himself chiefly to the relation of the currency to the banking systems. He expressed himself against inflation, and thought that, if there is to be a change in the existing system, provision should be made for the redemption of the national bank notes at the Sub-Treasury in New-York. He opposed the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve. Mr. George Opdyke opposed the issue of the remaining $19,000,000 of the reserve, but did not desire that the portion of the reserve already issued should be withdrawn. He was of the opinion that the business needs of the country might require the amount which had already been issued, or at least that the country would require it within eighteen months. John A. Stevens, Jr., supported many of the general views of Messrs. Tappan and Opdyke. He thought that the Government should immediately begin to redeem the greenbacks, and that the financial condition of the country would be greatly improved if such an announcement could be made. He thought that it was absolutely necessary, if the Government would avoid the exportation of fully fifty millions of gold from the United States within the next year, that the entire amount of the forty-four millions reserve already issued should be withdrawn before it occasions a general inflation of values, stimulates imports, and again turns the balance of trade against this country. Mr. Colgate, a large bullion dealer of New-York, advocated a contraction of $100,000,000. He stated that the business of the country for the next year could be done with $100,000,000 less than has been necessary for the past year, and maintained that with such a contraction the purchasing power of the greenback would be increased. Mr. Gano, a banker of Cincinnati, began his statement, which will be resumed to-morrow.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS RESERVE.

The Committee on Ways and Means also reported the bill legalizing the issue of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserves, and restricting the amount of the legal-tender circulation to $400,000,000, to which reference has already been made in these dispatches. The discussion of the subject was fixed for Thursday next, at 3 o'clock. The debate upon the introduction of the bill was very brief, but from the little discussion that was had it is evident that the House will be greatly divided on propositions for financial legislation. Mr. Beck, a Democratic member of the committee, wanted first to have the question of the issue of the $44,000,000 determined, in order that the public might no longer be left in doubt with regard to the volume of the currency. He showed that upon this subject the committee were not themselves agreed, and he thought it much better to legalize the remaining $19,000,000 of the reserve which had not been issued, than further to disturb the country by withdrawing the amount already in circulation. The limitation to the volume of the currency, he believed, should be established before the general debate upon the finances was begun. Mr. Maynard, also, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, seemed unwilling that an immediate day should be fixed for the consideration of the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means, for the reason that his own committee are not yet ready to report, and that it had exclusive jurisdiction of the cognate subject of the national banking currency. He desired that his committee should have time to mature a definite plan before the general discussion should begin. It will be remembered that in the organization of the committees, the Committee on Ways and Means was given jurisdiction over the legal tender notes and the Sinking Fund, the Committee on Banking and Currency jurisdiction over the national bank notes, and that both were given concurrent jurisdiction over the question of resumption of specie payments. The House decided to fix Wednesday and Thursday next as the time when the discussion shall begin in the House, as in Committee of the Whole. It was given out that the Committee on Banking and Currency, if the Committee of the Whole should seem disposed to proceed too far, would try to obtain instruction from the House by which they could control the subject. Western members claim that they have strength enough to defeat the second section of the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means, which limits the volume of the currency to $100,000,000. They base their calculations on the vote of last Monday on the Wilson resolution for inflation, which stood 139 yeas to 98 nays.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service has before it a bill introduced by Mr. Smart, of New-York, which will bring up the whole subject of Civil Service Reform. The discussion in the committee began to-day, and developed the fact that a majority, probably two-thirds, are opposed to the system of competitive examination now in operation. The bill in question provides that within sixty days after its passage, it shall be the duty of the heads of the different departments located in the City of Washington to classify the clerks and employes in their respective departments into geographical divisions, said divisions to correspond with the Congressional districts as now established by law. That as soon as a vacancy occurs in any department, such vacancy shall be filled from the district having the least representation, on the nomination of the member of Congress from that district, till the clerkships shall be equally divided. When this end has been reached, vacancies are to be filled from the district in which they occur. All persons nominated by members of Congress are to be subjected to such examination as the head of the department shall prescribe. If the first nomination is rejected the Congressman can recommend a second and a third time. The discussion has but just begun, and the views of some of the members of the Committee may be changed before any recommendation is finally made; but at the present time it is understood that eight or nine out of the eleven members are in favor of substantially the bill above described. One difficulty of this proposition is that, if the bill passes, it will have no binding force or legal authority whatever. The Constitution says that "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." It does not say that appointments may be vested in Congressmen. For this reason [illegible] nothing more than an expression by the House as to its view how offices should be filled. Another difficulty is that Senators are left out in the cold without any official patronage whatever, and if the appointments are to be made outside of the Executive departments, the Senate will be likely to look out for its share of the places. The Civil Service Committee has also been charged by the House with a thorough investigation into the condition of the civil service in all the departments, and it is to report what reduction and retrenchment are possible, and what changes in organization or salaries ought to be made. Mr. Kellogg, the Chairman, has divided the Committee into subcommittees, appointing one subcommittee to each department. The work of overhauling the clerical service of the departments will, therefore, speedily begin.

SENATOR BOUTWELL ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Boutwell's speech in the Senate to-day on the finances attracted more attention from Senators than any of the speeches which have thus far been made on the subject. He was complimented with a full Senate to the close, and he was often interrupted with questions, intended either to elicit information or to refute his positions. The first part of his speech he directed to a reply to Mr. Schurz's speech, delivered a few days ago. The latter half he devoted to the various financial propositions before the Senate, presenting the objections to each. Mr. Boutwell opposes both inflation and contraction. Inflation would postpone the resumption of specie payments, and would bring around again the disturbances of the last three months. Contraction would be disastrous to the business of the country. He concludes, from an examination of the condition of the gold market, and the decline of the premium since 1865, that the country is tending slowly but safely and surely toward specie payments, and desires the policy of the Government to continue in its even course. Each of the numerous financial measures that have been presented to Congress Mr. Boutwell condemned, pointing out the results that he thought would follow their adoption in all cases, either contraction or inflation. Free banks, he thought, would give to the country an unlimited amount of currency, and he showed how it seemed to him evil would follow the establishment of a free banking system according to any of the plans presented. Mr. Sumner's plan to take up legal tenders and issue interest-bearing notes, to be redeemed with United States bonds after two years, Mr. Boutwell opposed because of its violent contraction, which would produce immediate disaster. "If we are to contract the currency," said Mr. Boutwell, "let us do it openly and by a settled system and policy, so that the business men of the country can know what to expect and adapt their business accordingly." The plan of Senators Morrill, of Vermont, and Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, providing for the purchase of gold in the markets of the world to obtain the means to pay outstanding legal tenders, was opposed as impracticable. When the five per cent. loan was negotiating in London, gold accumulated there to the credit of the United States to the amount of $21,000,000. The Bank of England, fearing that this heavy gold balance might be demanded by the Government of the United States for the purposes of exportation, gave notice to the Treasury Department that the whole power of the bank would be exerted against the refunding proceedings unless the department would give its pledge that the coin should not be removed. This the department did, because it was no part of its purpose to import the gold coin. The fact showed the impossibility of successful proceedings for the purchase of gold in Europe to bring to this country. If we were to attempt such an undertaking the bonds of the United States would be excluded from the stock markets of the world. Mr. Boutwell opposed the convertible three-sixty-five per cent. bond scheme, on the ground that it would produce unlimited inflation, and give speculation unbounded facilities. The Government should not undertake to become the holder of the people's money at such times as they might not themselves have use for it. Mr. Boutwell pointed out that Mr. Sherman's plan of paying legal tenders with coin or bonds would result in violent contraction, and opposed it for that and other reasons. In the closing portion of Mr. Boutwell's speech he alluded to the condition of the Treasury. He opposed, with considerable warmth, the proposition to raise money for the current expenses of the Government by a resort to loans, and said the only remedy for the evil is in taxation. He stated emphatically that the only remedy was in the increase of taxation. Otherwise there must be either inflation and its following evils, or disgrace by borrowing money to meet the needs of the Treasury for current expenditures. The speech, while closely followed, was not fully assented to by many, and it will have a tendency to reopen discussion by eliciting many explanations and replies. The time when a vote will be reached is yet quite uncertain.

A NEW PARTY ISSUE.

There are indications that an attempt will be made to make the question of cheap transportation, as connected with the bills providing for inter-State railroads, a party issue. The Democratic members of the Committee on Railroads, who agreed with the committee when the bill now before the House was examined in committee, section by section, and who then indeed voted for it, have now given notice to the committee that they shall "feel at liberty to oppose the bill in the House. It is represented that this action of the Democratic members of the committee is the result of an agreement among the Democratic managers that the right of the Government to grant a charter for such a railroad under the general Constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States shall be disputed by the Democracy as a party, on the old States' rights theory. Holman, one of the more prominent of the Democrats, will, it is believed, refuse to act with his party in this respect, in obedience to the wishes of his agricultural constituency, who favor cheap transportation. He will doubtless secure a considerable following in his party among the members of the Southern States, who, in their advocacy of the various canals and water routes in that section, are compelled to recognize the general theory of the bill now reported from the Committee on Railroads. It would seem that, should this party scheme be carried out and definite party lines on the question be drawn, the bill might be more certain of passage. It is not very probable, however, that the Republicans themselves can be united upon any one of the proposed railroad schemes.

ARREST OF A MAINE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22.—United States Marshal Marble arrested in Bangor and brought to Portland, to-day, Deputy Sheriff Foss, of Piscataquis County, and Hon. Henry Hudson, who acted as attorney for the State, for arresting Deputy United States Marshal Reed illegally, and impeding him in the discharge of his duty.

ALBANY.

THE BILL TO LEGISLATE CONTROLLER GREEN OUT OF OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The bill introduced by Mr. Leake, of New-York, and which proposes to legislate Andrew H Green and E. Delafield Smith out of office, making the office of Controller elective, has created quite a flutter of excitement here, and is the prominent topic of conversation among Assemblymen, Senators, and politicians generally. The current of sentiment would seem to be in favor of the bill and to indicate that there are good prospects for its passage. The following is the full text of the measure:

SECTION 1. Section 25 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1870, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1873, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "Controller" and "Counsel to the Corporation" wherever they occur.

SEC. 2. Section 30 of said chapter 335 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 30. The head of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York. He shall be first elected at a special election to be held in said City on the second Tuesday of June, 1874, and take his office on the 1st day of July thereafter, and hold the same until the 1st day of January, 1879, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified. An election for the head of the Finance Department shall afterward take place in November, 1878, and every four years thereafter, and the Controller so elected shall take his office for four years and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified."

SEC. 3. Section 37 of said chapter 335 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The head of the Law Department shall be called the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York. He shall be first elected at a special election to be held in the said City on the 2d Tuesday of June, 1874, and take his office on the 1st day of July thereafter, and hold the same until the 1st day of January, 1879, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified. An election for the head of the Law Department shall afterward take place in November, 1878, and every four years thereafter, and the Counsel to the Corporation so elected shall take his office for four years, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Coughlin, of New-York, to-day offered a petition, signed by many prominent citizens and tax-payers, setting forth that the department has been in existence for four years, that during that time it has expended some three millions of dollars without effecting any material improvement in the docks and piers of New-York, the greater portion of the money being expended in supporting sinecure officials. The petition prays for an investigation into these charges and the general administration of the affairs of the department.

PIGEON-HOLING INDICTMENTS.

Mr. Blumenthal, of New-York, introduced a bill, which, should it become law, will effectually do away with the pigeon-holing of indictments. It provides that when indictments are found they shall be recorded in the courts, and that such records shall be evidence of their contents in the event of the loss of the original papers.

WORK ON THE NEW CAPITOL—MR. DALY'S BILL.

The bill reported by Mr. Batcheller from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating the sum of $1,200,000 for the prosecution of work on the new State Capitol, passed to its third reading to-day through the Committee of the Whole. It affords the first practical solution of the question of giving work to the unemployed, so far at least as the mechanics and laborers in this section are concerned. Mr. Daly's bill amending the City charter so as to vest power in the Common Council to authorize the grading and paving of Riverside and Morningside avenues, was also considered. Some members desired to be afforded a fuller opportunity of examining its provisions, it went over by consent, being, however, made the special order for to-morrow morning.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate this morning held only a short session, and adjourned without the transaction of any business of general importance. A bill to authorize aliens to acquire and hold real estate and personal property, the same as citizens, was introduced by Senator Robertson. Senator Gross presented a bill to allow of verdicts of the majority of the jury in civil actions. Its provisions are that the parties to any civil action or proceeding hereafter tried in any of the courts of this State, may, at any time before such action or proceeding, be submitted to the jury for decision, by written stipulation, signed by them or their attorneys, and filed at the time of the trial or by oral consent in open court, entered upon its minutes, agree that a verdict in such action may be rendered by a majority of such jury, or by any number of jurors less than the whole which may be stated in such consent or stipulation. Any verdict rendered in such action by not less than the number of jurors so agreed shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been the unanimous verdict of the jury. This bill is commented upon unfavorably by a number of Senators, and the Judiciary Committee will probably report against its passage.

Another bill, introduced by Senator Gross, makes provision for amending the act requiring compensation for causing death. The amendments are two in number. The first authorizes the jury to give such damages as they may consider just, removing the present limit of $5,000. The other provides that when the party entitled to be the personal representative of the deceased labors under any disability, the statutory limit of two years shall not begin to run until the disability is removed. Senator Booth introduced a bill providing for the consolidation of the City and County Governments of New-York. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly a few days ago by Mr. Fish.

WORK OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary held a protracted meeting to-day, and transacted considerable business. Eighteen bills were examined. It was decided to report in favor of five and against thirteen, and it being the intention of the committee to reject every attempt at special legislation, among the bills which will be reported unfavorably upon is the one which provides that Coroners and Justices of the Peace may employ counsel, to be paid out of the public funds; that which provides that Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall consist of one Justice of the Supreme Court without any associate, and also Senator Gross' bill making employers liable for the willful acts of their servants. The committee will report in favor of the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes until March 31, and also that which gives Surrogates the power to sign the unsigned records of their predecessors.

THE BILL FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

The Committee on Cities of the Assembly held a meeting this afternoon and considered the bill for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York. After considerable discussion Messrs. Fish, McAfee, Biglin, and Coughlan were appointed a subcommittee to examine the subject and report subsequently the result of their investigation. The desirability of the proposed consolidation is conceded on all hands, but it is claimed that there are serious legal and other difficulties to be overcome before it can be successfully accomplished.

THE CITY CHARITABLE COMMISSION.

The bill for the repeal of the act passed last session creating the Charitable Commission for the City of New-York was also under consideration, and it was decided to afford all persons desirous of opposing or advocating its passage an opportunity to be heard on Thursday of next week. Parties interested in all pending bills in relation to the City of Brooklyn will also be granted a hearing on the same day.

MR. COUGHLIN'S RESOLUTIONS.

At the meeting of the Committee of Ways and Means, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Coughlin, of New-York, and which asked for such legislation as would result in giving work to unemployed mechanics and laborers, were considered. The matter was given into the hands of Messrs. Spencer and Blumenthal to examine and report upon. The impression seemed to be general that the resolutions would never result in anything practical. It is not hazarding much to predict that they will not be heard of again.

THE BRITTON CASE.

The rumors afloat that the Governor would decide the Britton case in favor of the accused appear not to have been well founded. From a reliable source it was ascertained to-day that his Excellency had decided adversely to Mr. Britton, and intended to remove him. It is understood that the main charge upon which the accused was found guilty was that in relation to Badeau.

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY CANARD.

Prominent Republicans here laugh at the story so industriously circulated by the Liberal Republican and Democratic organs of the formation of a new political party, with Gov. Dix and Mr. Alvord as its leaders, and say that it is manufactured out of whole cloth.

THE BUFFALO RIVER.

SUDDEN MOVING OF THE ICE—A BRIDGE AND NINE VESSELS CARRIED AWAY—A JAM AGAINST MICHIGAN STREET BRIDGE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The mild weather and high water caused the ice in the Buffalo River to move about 11 o'clock this morning, piling it up in such force against the bridge over Ohio street as to carry away that strong structure, and in its course sweeping ten first-class vessels down the stream, piling them in one mass against the Michigan Street Bridge. The bowsprits of the vessels, in their rapid course, carried away the lower part of Plympton's elevator, caused serious damage to the City and Niagara elevators, and completely demolished the sheds of the New-York Central Railway Company. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The damage to Plympton's elevator is $20,000. The Michigan-street Bridge still holds the accumulated mass, but, should it give way, there is no calculating the damage to vessels and property below. The following is a list of the vessels piled against the bridge: The propellers Fountain City and Port Aaron, sailing-vessels J. C. Harrison, Erastus Corning, Sam Flint, K. D. Sawyer, B. F. Bruce, G. Martin, and Thos. P. Sheldon. The water is now overflowing the banks and running into the lake through the Hamburg Canal. The greatest excitement prevails.

THE BRIDGE STILL HOLDING—THE LOSS LESS THAN AT FIRST ESTIMATED.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—The Michigan Street Bridge still holds out against the accumulated pressure of ice, water, and vessels. Thousands of persons visited the scene of the disaster this afternoon.

Every precaution has been taken to protect property and vessels below Michigan street. It is feared that when the water falls the vessels near the bridge, now lying on the piles, will be greatly damaged.

The loss is not nearly as much as at first estimated.

The water from the river is now flowing through the Ohio Basin and the Hamburg Canal into the lake.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ASSIGNEE OR TRUSTEE—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE CREDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. met at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Grand Jury-room over the Post Office. Register Mason read the order of the court, made in the morning by Judge Cadwalader. This order recites that it is the opinion of the court that whether the vote on the resolution proposed at the first meeting was, in the strict form, taken in the most regular and proper manner or not, the resolution is, nevertheless, so received and reported; and the subsequent vote was so taken that if one Trustee and five creditors, to compose the committee, had received, every one of them, competent votes amounting to three-fourths in value of all the debts proved, the requirements of the forty-third section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, would have been sufficiently complied with to have brought before the court the question of confirming the resolution, &c. The court therefore permits the voting to be continued until the 27th inst. A special committee of creditors, appointed at a former informal conference, will now endeavor to secure votes, representing the balance needed to elect the "Price Committee." Votes on about $350,000 worth of the claims are needed for that purpose. Judge Cadwalader seems to be most emphatically in favor of the selection of an assignee instead of a Trustee, and the creditors are just as decidedly in favor of a Trustee. It is said that under an assignee the bankrupt estate would not yield twenty cents on the dollar.

IMMIGRATION INTO NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1873, 44,789 immigrants arrived at New-York. Of this number, 24,699 were males, and 20,090 females. Under fifteen years of age, 11,223; fifteen and under forty, 27,583; forty and over, 5,983. Died on the voyage, 47.

Of the total arrivals, 7,523 were from England; from Scotland, 1,292; Wales, 76; Ireland, 5,912; Germany, 21,487; Austria, 850; Sweden, 831; Norway, 297; Denmark, 672; France, 1,507; Switzerland, 783; Spain, 64; Portugal, 2; Italy, 1,933; Belgium, 67; Holland, 500; Russia, 209; Poland, 365; Hungary, 122; Finland, 21; Turkey, 12; Greece, 7; China, 4; Japan, 11; Canada, 28; Nova Scotia, 6; Newfoundland, 2; Mexico, 20; South America, 1; Brazil, 10; United States of Colombia, 1; Venezuela, 2; Chili, 1; Peru, 1; Buenos Ayres, 2; Cuba, 46; Porto Rico, 1; St. Croix, 18; Hayti, 1; San Domingo, 4; Jamaica, 10; Bonaacca, 2; Bahamas, 1; Bermuda, 12; Malta, 1; Sicily, 30; Australia, 4; Persia, 3; Armenia, 2; Africa, 1; Egypt, 1; New-Zealand, 5; born at sea, 26.

The immigrants reported 277 different occupations.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A WORKMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—An accident occurred to-day at the Philadelphia Navy-yard by the breaking of some of the scaffolding surrounding the United States war-ship Quinnebaug. Frank Ingram, a workman, was precipitated to the floor, a distance of twenty feet, the fall causing almost instant death. In falling Ingram came down head foremost, and struck a fellow-workman, named Michael Rowan, upon the neck, breaking the collar-bone of the latter, and otherwise injuring him internally. Rowan is not expected to live.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—The following answer was received to-day by Mayor Stokeley from Greensboro, N. C., to a question sent by him relative to the Siamese Twins, as to whether it was possible to obtain some physiological information about them:

Inform Dr. Pancoast that I shall be in Philadelphia to-morrow night, at the American Hotel. I attended the Siamese Twins.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, M. D.

A STREET MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22.—About 1:30 o'clock this afternoon a fatal affray occurred at the corner of Third and Plum streets, between Mr. Koch, a druggist, and Andrew Miller, agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It seems the men have not been on good terms for some time past. Upon meeting this afternoon at the time indicated, the quarrel was renewed. Miller applied an offensive epithet to Koch, when the latter drew a long knife and stabbed Miller in the abdomen, causing his death in a few moments.

MASSACHUSETTS GRAND ARMY CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Massachusetts Grand Army Convention at Fitchburg to-day elected Gen. J. W. Kimball, of Fitchburg, Commander for the ensuing year; Charles H. Taylor, of Somerville, and John S. Fay, of Marlboro, Vice Commanders; S. P. Coggswell, Medical Director; and George S. Ball, Chaplain.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

THE MEN CONSENT TO THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION.

THE STRIKE ENDED—THE UNION UNABLE TO FIGHT FOR WANT OF FUNDS—FIRES AT THE MINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 22.—Contrary to expectation, the difficulty between operators and miners, which has created so much attention within the past week, was brought to what is said to be a definite settlement late last night. A secret session of numerous leading spirits connected with the Miners' National Association was held, and the all-important question of accepting or refusing the proposition offered by the coal combination of ten per cent. reduction was thoroughly and excitedly discussed; and although many of the representatives from adjoining districts favored a strike against it, it was finally decided that it would be exceedingly disastrous to fight the ring at this season, especially as the recently-formed county branch of the National Union is not organized sufficiently, and has not enough funds in the treasury to protect and assist strikes.

Various strong arguments were offered to strengthen the resolution, which was at last adopted. It was further resolved to carry on the work of organizing the Miners' National Union. Lodges are to be instituted in the districts of the Wyoming region. Prominent men will soon make a tour of Lackawanna, where are situated the largely populated mining towns of Hyde Park, Dunmore, Carbondale, Pittston, and Lackawanna, to arouse the miners, and to increase the membership of new order.

From an extended conversation had with an officer of the Miners' National Association, who was one of the delegates at last night's meeting, it was learned that the finances of the organization will be increased as rapidly as possible. When sufficient means are secured to provide assistance to the men, it is possible that a general suspension will be determined upon. Now that it is positively understood that there will be no strike, the uneasiness which has been manifested by the business people and the citizens generally is abating, and in a few days peace and quiet will prevail in all parts of the region where there is now excitement.

The combination, becoming masters of the situation by the act of the miners themselves, can do as they please regarding the decrease or increase of production; and it is quite probable that a complete resumption of operations will not occur before March at least. At that time, when the colliers have been subdued by destitution, they will be glad to accept the reduced wages proposed by the ring. This is not the first time that companies have used such means to attain their ends. The fire at the Empire Mine of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company continues to burn. Eight hundred men are working day and night to subdue the flames. They have gained some headway, and it will be a long while before it is completely extinguished. The company are expending $1,000 on this work alone. The Baltimore Mine of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which fell in recently, has caught fire, and is now one mass of flames. The area of the mine is between five and six acres. Although the company are suffering great loss, it is said no attempt will be made to put out the fire.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS CALLED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 22.—Between 300 and 400 men of the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company quit work yesterday, on account of the non-payment of wages due them since October last. There was an agreement between them and the company that they should be paid on the 20th of each month, after a month's wages were due. On the 20th December the company did not pay them for November per agreement, but promised that if they would continue work they should be paid in cash on the 20th of January, 1874, for November, and half cash and half in orders for December. The 20th of January came, but the company did not keep its promise, and the men the following day refused in a body to enter the mines. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company posted up notices to-day that they would pay on Saturday of this week, and there will not be any difficulty with the men on that score, as was threatened yesterday.

Mr. Parish, as President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and of the Honey Brook Coal Company, has issued a call for the meeting of the stockholders of the two companies in Philadelphia on the 5th of February next, for the purpose of affirming the terms of consolidation. It is thought here that work will not be resumed by these companies until after that time, and friends of the corporation say that work was stopped in all their mines for the purpose of expediting a transfer of property.

Accounts of meetings to be held among the miners for organization in all sections are received here, and but a few days will elapse until this whole region will be more thoroughly organized than for years before.

John Siney, the President of the National Association, left for the Schuylkill regions this morning.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT POTTSVILLE—ANXIETY TO KNOW THE INTENT OF THE MEETING TO-DAY.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 22.—There is much speculation and anxiety manifested in coal circles here, and many inquiries were made to-day by telegraph from towns throughout the country concerning the circular issued at a late hour last night, addressed to individual operators, that Mr. Gowan desired a meeting of the trade here to-morrow at 2 P. M., having business of importance to present to them, and signed by the Committee on Basis.

The committee and other operators are very reticent. The numerous inquiries made as to the probable course and action to be taken to-morrow proved futile. The prevailing opinion in the city to-night among business men is, that the strike is about over, and that the miners will either accept the $2 25 basis, or will signify their willingness to a compromise.

It is predicted that there will be a resumption of work next week. It is rumored that the men in the Wilkesbarre region will resume soon at the reduced rates.

There is to be a meeting held here on Saturday next of the men and operators. The probability is that the necessary preliminaries will be made prior to the settling of the matter and prior to work immediately.

Mr. Gowan is expected here to-morrow morning.

SECRET CONVENTIONS IN CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22.—A mass-meeting of the State License Alliance is in session here in Phœnix Hall. S. B. Page, of Concord, was chosen President, and George Everett, of Laconia, Secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, providing for the organization of alliances in all the large towns. The object of the convention is to take measures to secure the passage of a State License law. The deliberations are in secret. The druggists of the State are also holding a convention here to-day with the same object in view. Their convention is also held in secret. Charles A. Tufts, of Dover, was elected President; C. F. P. Hildredth, of Suncook, Vice President; George F. Underhill, of Concord, Secretary. It was voted not to unite with the License Alliance.

MEETING OF CONSUMERS OF IRON AND STEEL FOR ORGANIZATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A meeting of consumers of iron and steel was held at the United States Hotel yesterday to form an organization to promote their interests. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The Constitution declares that the object of the association is to secure legislation in the interest of consumers of iron and steel, but strictly forbids the use of money for that purpose. The following persons were elected permanent officers: President, George [illegible], of Syracuse, N. Y.; Vice President, D. D. Dana, of Boston; Secretary, Wm. H. Weed, of New-York; Treasurer, C. B. Hill, of Nashua, N. H.; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Hall, of Boston; Executive Committee, M. L. Fast, of Canton, Ohio; Stephen E. Garrett, of Cohoes, N. Y.; Fred. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass. The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to reduce the duty on steel, and to make the impost wholly specific, without regard to value.

After further consultation on minor matters the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

DISASTER AT SEA.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PANTHER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A telegram was received here to-day from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, announcing the total loss of the ship Panther, Capt. J. W. Balch, with all on board. The Panther, destined for San Francisco, sailed from Nanaimo, Washington Territory, Saturday last, in tow of the steam-tug Goliah. When within fifty miles of her starting point, she encountered a terrific gale, which forced her upon the rocks off Tilly Point, Georgia Bay. The Goliah was unable to render any assistance. Subsequently she repaired to Port Townsend and dispatched the sad news. At the time of the fatal occurrence there were twenty-three persons on board the Panther, including the Captain and his wife. The Panther's cargo consisted of 1,700 tons of coal.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic coast, and it has risen in the upper lake region and the North-west. The storm which was central over the Ohio Valley this morning is now central in the lower lake region. The temperature has risen decidedly in the eastern portion of the United States, and it is below freezing in the North-west and the upper lake region. Generally clear weather, with southerly winds prevail on the New-England coast, and thence southward to Florida. Light rain, with threatening weather and southerly winds, prevail in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley. Fresh and brisk variable winds with rain or snow prevail in the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. Decidedly cold and clear or clearing weather is reported from the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, less cloudiness, with fresh and brisk south-easterly and southerly winds, will prevail, followed by lower temperature, and winds gradually shifting to north-westerly.

For the lake region, and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, light rain or snow during the morning, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

In the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, clear or fair weather, except on the Gulf Coast, where light rain will prevail.

The temperature will fall in the Mississippi Valley, with fresh to brisk north-westerly to northerly winds on the Texas Coast.

For the North-west, rising barometer, with very cold and clear and clearing weather, and north-westerly to south-westerly winds.

For the St. Lawrence Valley and thence eastward to New-Brunswick, rain and brisk variable winds with high temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 38°; 6 A. M., 38°; 9 A. M., 44°; 12 M., 46°; 3 P. M., 50°; 6 P. M., 51°; 9 P. M., 50°; 12 P. M., 48°. Average, 45⅝°.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 22.—The Legislature is working earnestly. It is generally conceded there will be no constitutional convention called. The Legislature will make all necessary laws and repeal obnoxious ones. It is understood Ex-Gov. Davis is preparing a petition to Circuit Judge Woods, praying for an injunction against Gov. Coke and the Fourteenth Legislature. Judge Woods has been here several days attending the Federal Court now in session.

ANOTHER "MISTAKE" BY A DRUGGIST.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Dr. Livezey, of Yardleyville, Bucks County, Penn., was arrested to-day, on the complaint of the Coroner of Mercer County, N. J., founded on the verdict of a jury of inquest, that one James A. Grant, of this county, came to his death by taking cyanide of potassium, sold by the said Dr. Livezey for iodide of potassium, which was ordered by the prescribing physician. The doctor, who is a druggist, was taken to the Doylestown Jail, whence he will be brought by a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, and tried in this city.

A DUELIST ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—The trial of W. Page McCarty, charged with the murder of John B. Mordecai, which commenced yesterday, was resumed this morning. After summoning 135 persons, the panel of sixteen was completed, from which a jury of twelve was selected and sworn in. The case was then opened by the prosecution, and is now progressing. This is the famous dueling case which occurred last May, in which one of the principals was killed and the other seriously wounded. The survivor, McCarty, is still suffering from the wound, and moves about on crutches. Much interest prevails, both the principals being highly connected. The court-room is crowded.

THE CINCINNATI DIAMOND ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The officers here are convinced that Simon Marienthal, who served a term in Sing Sing and another in the Ohio Penitentiary, was partly engaged in the diamond robbery last Saturday night. He answers the description perfectly, and his mother says he left on the night of the theft, going east. He has not been seen since.

A FIENDISH ACT AND MILD PUNISHMENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Patrick Naughton, a locomotive engineer, was convicted in the Police Court to-day of throwing a live dog into a locomotive furnace, burning him to death. He was fined $100 and sentenced to the Work-house for six months. The case was prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WINTERMUTE, THE MURDERER.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Jan. 22.—Chief Justice Shannon this afternoon, after a lengthy argument by counsel on motion for change of venue in the case against Wintermute, the murderer of Secretary McCook, refused to grant the order.

GOV. PENNINGTON.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Jan. 22.—The new Governor, John L. Pennington, has arrived, and assumed the duties of his office.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Court to-day, in full bench, affirmed the decree of Justice Devons, in committing for six months, for contempt of court, J. W. Cartwright, one of the Receivers of the Hide and Leather Insurance Company, and the former President thereof, for withholding and applying to his own use about $12,000 of the assets of the company.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—The nomination of candidates for the Dominion Parliament took place to-day in Ontario and Quebec. Thirty-five Ministerialists, five Opposition, and one Independent were nominated by acclamation. Among those unopposed were Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier, and Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Finance Minister. The elections take place Thursday next.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF MME. ROSA—ANOTHER LONDON FOG.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mme. Parepa-Rosa is seriously ill.

The city has been enveloped in a dense fog all the morning, and at this hour (12:30 P. M.) there are no indications of its lifting.

DEATH OF PAREPA ROSA.

LONDON, Jan. 23—6 A. M.—Mme. Parepa Rosa died last night.

PROTEST AGAINST REDUCING INTEREST ON LOUISIANA BONDS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The council of foreign bondholders have telegraphed to America a protest against the reduction of interest on Louisiana bonds.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The London journals this morning are filled with articles and programmes of ceremonies on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage, which will take place at 12:30 P. M. to-day, in St. Petersburg.

BURNING OF A GLASGOW COTTON FACTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 23—6 A. M.—A large cotton factory in Glasgow was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at £150,000. Four thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

FRANCE.

THE SALE OF A NEWSPAPER FORBIDDEN.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Government has issued an order forbidding the sale of the newspaper *L'Opinion Nationale*.

SPAIN.

CAPTAIN GENERAL OF GALICIA—MAILS FROM FRANCE STOPPED.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—Sanchez Bregna has been appointed Captain General of Galicia.

No letters or telegrams have been received from France for three days.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE NATIVES TO THE OCCUPATION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Dispatches from Penang report that the Acheenese continue to make a desperate resistance to the occupation of their country by the Dutch.

They recently attacked the principal position held by the invaders, but met with a repulse. The Dutch army has been reinforced.

CUBA.

CONTRACTS ON A GOLD BASIS—MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN ASKED—CARLISTS BANISHED.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The *Gaceta* publishes a law requiring all Government contracts and transactions to be conducted on a gold basis, and the war contribution to be paid in gold.

The *Voz de Cuba* says two mobilized battalions are to be raised here and sent to the seat of war.

The Captain General has asked for additional reinforcements from Spain.

Two hundred Carlist prisoners were sent to the Isle of Pines this morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $188,583.

Two hundred dollars conscience money was received at the Treasury, yesterday, from Newark, N. J.

Snow-slides in the Utah cañons are becoming frequent. George Lee was killed by one in Big Cottonwood Cañon recently.

George M. Ward, who attempted suicide in Salem, N. J., on Tuesday, is pronounced out of danger by physicians.

Judge Richardson says the reports that he will soon tender his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury are absolutely false.

Major Gen. Pope was before the House Committee on Military Affairs, yesterday, and gave his views against a reduction of the army.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Jan. 17 were: At New-York, $2,618,564; Boston, $238,135; Baltimore, $102,512; Philadelphia, $175,769.

George W. Lobdell, Massachusetts State Senator from the First Plymouth District, in 1872 and 1873, died at his residence in Mattapoisett on Wednesday.

W. C. Moore, civil engineer, committed suicide in Sarnia, Canada, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A passenger from Pioche to Salt Lake, named James Connolly, became deranged, and when near Fillmore left the stage. He is supposed to have been frozen to death.

The new order for the detail for the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe is now being prepared at the head-quarters of the army, and will be issued about the 1st of February.

A delegation of distillers was before the Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday morning, and argued in favor of placing spirits *in transitu* on terms equally favorable with tobacco.

The examination of applicants for promotion to the First Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue has been indefinitely postponed pending the action of Congress on the resolution to abolish that office.

Commander George C. Remey is ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers is ordered to the Congress. Lieut. Hoald is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Naval Academy.

The china and glassware store of Gottlieb Thater, No. 64 Hanover street, Baltimore, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $2,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The stocks of Joshua Harvey, dry goods; J. R. Eng, boots and shoes, and J. Hellinger, shoe manufacturer, were damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at $5,000.

The Expressmen's Association closed its session at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, selecting Chicago as the place for the next meeting in 1875, electing the following Executive Committee: W. Y. Yates, of Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Valentine, of San Francisco; J. Morrill, Jr., of Philadelphia; Ely Wescott, of New-Haven; C. P. Thayer, of New-York.

PERILS OF "COASTING" IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A hand-sled with three boys on it dashed into the emigrant train from the Lower Dock Hill, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Sing Sing, last night. One of the boys, a colored lad named Armstrong, had his brains dashed out. Another boy, named Rose, had his leg and collar-bone broken; and the third was severely though not fatally injured.

MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS TO BE SOLD.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 22.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Manchester Print Works, held here to-day, C. W. Loring, T. Jefferson Coolidge, J. C. Ayer, and Moody Currier were appointed a committee to sell the mills, machinery, and real estate in such manner as they may deem best, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debts of the corporation. The [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 22.

SENATE.

A long petition from Susan B. Anthony was presented relating the circumstances of her conviction in Rochester, N. Y., for illegal voting, and asking that the fine imposed upon her be remitted. A petition of Philadelphia merchants asking the enactment of a law to provide for the issue of 3 65-100 bonds into which legal tenders can be converted, was also presented, and of the citizens of Pittsburg asking to be reimbursed for expenditures in fortifying the city in 1863, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War.

THE CAPITOL.

The bill authorizing the purchase of fire-extinguishers for the Capitol was passed. The bill appropriating $5,000 for a topographical survey of the Capitol grounds and a plan for their improvement was also passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, hoped the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds would act courageously in regard to the trees about the Capitol, and have them removed. It was now settled by experience and the rules of taste that trees are not advisable around public structures. Where immense sums of money had been expended for architectural beauty, it should not be obscured by trees. These trees around the Capitol should be removed entirely, or so thinned out as not to interfere with the view.

UNSPOKEN SPEECHES NOT TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution making it unlawful for the Congressional Printer to print in the *Congressional Record* any speech or part of a speech not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives, and it was passed.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of suspending expenditure of appropriations for all public buildings upon which work has not yet been commenced, and to cover such unexpended appropriations into the Treasury. It was agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON rose to a personal explanation, and said it had been charged in certain newspapers that he, in his official capacity, had undertaken to influence a high officer of the Government. He denied this emphatically. He (Clayton) did not state, as appeared in a Baltimore paper, that he would not vote for any Postal Appropriation bill unless the free delivery system were established at Little Rock. But he did say that under certain circumstances he could not favor any further appropriations for the free-delivery system, and he did not think that was out of keeping with some remarks he made a few days ago on the subject. So far as any bad feeling between the Postmaster General and himself was concerned it had all been settled, and he was glad to say it had been settled satisfactorily to both parties.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board be instructed to consider and report a bill creating a commission of five eminent and skilled persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall examine and report to Congress what legislation is necessary and practicable in regard to inter-State railroads to promote the following objects, viz.: The speedy transportation at reasonable rates of freight and passengers; the safety and comfort of passengers, by providing for the inspection of bridges, tracks, locomotives, and cars, and the reform of any abuses that may exist in consequence of extortion, or unjust discriminations in the transportation of freight and passengers, and, in general, what regulations are necessary to promote the efficiency of railroads, the interests of commerce, and the convenience and safety of the traveling public.

Mr. MORTON said on Tuesday next he would take a short time to express his views on the subject.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the Finance resolution was resumed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had been pleased to arraign him for opinions incidentally expressed on the financial question in this chamber, and, perhaps, more at large, stated elsewhere, and was pleased to characterize these opinions as the do-nothing policy. Those opinions, during the past five years, were embodied in the financial policy of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The financial difficulty through which the country had recently passed had taught a lesson. As a teacher it should be respected. But as a dictator, demanding that a policy tried should be abandoned, and one not tried be entered upon, it was not worth attention. The number of failures of legitimate business men during the late troubles were few, in the State he represented. He did not know of one of importance. The business men of the country are in a substantial condition, and prepared to go on with their business. The laboring-classes alone have suffered, and they alone are the persons entitled to consideration, and to their interests he thought Congress should now address itself. He hoped to be able to show that an inflation of paper currency would inflict standing and lasting evils upon the laboring men. He contended that there was frequently an inflation of currency in New-York, and its evils were disastrous. There is a natural process by which currency, whether paper or coin, used for the purpose of business, will accumulate in a particular place. When every power of legislation should have been exhausted for the purpose of distributing currency over the country, the result would be failure. Currency will flow where it belongs, and therefore naturally accumulates in the City of New-York. The banks of the City of New-York, acting upon a practice almost universal, pay interest on deposits, and the result is that money, instead of remaining in Chicago, St. Louis, and other points, flows into New-York—fifty, sixty, or seventy millions of dollars often being held there subject to call. The accumulation of currency in New-York by artificial means led to an inflation of the currency in that City, and to speculations, followed by disaster and ruin. An inflation of the currency of the country would in time produce the same results. He was, therefore, opposed to any increase in the volume of the paper money of the country, and, on the other hand, was opposed to any contraction of the currency. He did not think a depreciated currency in itself a great evil; by that he meant to say that if the currency be depreciated, and the prices and products of labor become accommodated to that state of things, there are no substantial evils affecting the general prosperity of the country. The authority of the Treasury Department to use the forty-four million legal-tender reserve ought never to have been questioned, but he trusted that this debate would settle the legal right of the Treasury to use that reserve. The department had acted upon the idea that it had the right to use it whenever an emergency occurred, bearing in mind always that it was not to be added to the volume of the currency when issued, but to be restored to the Treasury as soon as practicable.

Mr. SCHURZ—I understand that the gentleman maintains that the Treasury had the legal right to issue the $44,000,000. Does he also maintain that the department has the legal right to withdraw it again?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Keeping in view the legislation of Congress, it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to do so. Deducing from the policy of Congress, his conclusion would be that $356,000,000 was the amount of currency to be kept in circulation, and when the exigency passed it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the volume of currency to $356,000,000. He argued that the issue of the $44,000,000, in his judgment, was consistent with the public interest in the highest degree, and the Secretary of the Treasury could not sit silent and inactive while ruin and disaster to the country were apparent. But to permanently increase the currency he was opposed. In a time of peace like this, when the country is prosperous, its resources great, its future bright, what excuse could Senators offer themselves or offer the country for adding to the volume of the currency and changing the relation of debtor and creditor? He denied that any pledges of the Government had been violated. The act of March, 1862, declared that the holders of United States notes might, between March and the following July, convert those notes into United States bonds, and they had that time to make such conversion. He favored a return to specie payments with such limitations [illegible] the Treasury of 1873. The statement had been made here that during the past four years no progress had been made toward a return to specie payment. This he denied. In 1869 the average price of gold was 32⅛ per cent.; in 1870 it was less than 15; in 1871, less than 12; in 1872 it was 12 4-10; and in 1873 it was 13 84-00. Did not these facts, by themselves considered, demonstrate that in those four years we had made progress toward specie payment?

Mr. MORTON inquired if the gentleman did not attribute the decrease in the price of gold in 1869 to the act of Congress passed then to strengthen the public credit?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that he attributed much of the cause of the decrease to that act. When the act was passed the credit of the United States in Europe was substantially that of Italy, Spain, Turkey, and the dishonored countries of Europe. From the passage of that act in 1869 the credit of the Government steadily and rapidly advanced until in all the markets of Europe it was equal to that of any other nation without exception; but the depreciation in the price of gold was not due exclusively to the passage of that act. It was due also to the increase in the business of the country. He looked for an ultimate and not far distant equalization of our paper currency and coin, and until that time arrived any policy looking to a resumption of specie payment would be fraught with the greatest danger.

Mr. GORDON inquired if the gentleman believed that the general prosperity of the country, and particularly that of the producing classes, increased as the currency approached a gold value.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the Government had never enjoyed such prosperity as during the past four years. If there had been a lack of prosperity anywhere, it was caused by circumstances independent of the policy of the Government. He called the gentleman from Georgia to witness that the cities of the South were more prosperous now than before the war, and had increased in wealth and business.

Mr. GORDON—That is true, but my question was: "Have the producing classes grown wealthier?"

Mr. BOUTWELL—When you have demonstrated that a city is prosperous, you have demonstrated the fact that such city is situated in a prosperous labor-producing community. There are in the South a large portion of people, both white and black, who have entered upon lands they have either leased or bought, and are producing larger crops than before the war. The aggregate products of the South show the amount much greater than before the war.

Mr. GORDON said the increased production of cotton was not due to any great facilities which have been furnished for it; but was due to the fact that new fields, new acres, were opened for cultivation, and higher latitudes, heretofore given to grass and grain, were now devoted to cotton.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the general fact remained, and indicated that the South was as prosperous a section of country now as it had been in any previous condition of its history. The Senator from Georgia demanded cheap money. If he meant by that demand to secure additional circulation of paper money for the purpose of cheapening it, he (Mr. Boutwell) would advise the Senator (Mr. Gordon) to recall his own experience in the South during the war, when they had cheap money, and went to market with a basket full of money to purchase a basket of provisions.

Mr. GORDON said that he did not mean cheap money, as the gentleman understood him, but he meant cheap interest.

Mr. BOUTWELL said, that with inflation, the interest on money would continually advance. Money grew cheap in New-York in July, when business men were away in Europe, or at the watering-places taking their recreation; but, as the Fall came on the demand increased, and interest advanced. After the crops had been moved it became plentiful again, and interest became lower. These changes were bound to occur every year. He argued that it was possible to have a depreciated currency, and yet the paper in circulation could be nominally redeemable in coin. He opposed the free banking system. Under it the currency of the country would be vastly increased, and, when the time came to resume specie payment, these banks would be unable to respond. He was also opposed to the proposition of his colleague, Mr. Sumner, for convertible bonds, and expressed the opinion that it would result in contraction and hoarding of money, to the detriment of the business interests of the country. If the currency was to be contracted as a means to resume specie payment, let it be done openly, so that every business man could see what was going to be, and shape his business accordingly. Was it to be presumed for a moment that we could go into the markets of the world and purchase coin with which to redeem the legal-tender notes? The whole Bank of England and the money markets of Europe combined would be arrayed against us. Great fortunes, accumulated during the war by individuals in this country put it in the power of a few men to organize themselves to prey upon the Government. It was possible for men in New-York to mass for the purpose of speculation and control ten, twenty, or even thirty million dollars, and if the plan proposed by his colleague (Mr. Sumner) should be adopted, those men would work ruin to the Treasury by putting their money into these convertible bonds when money was plentiful, hold their bonds until a scarcity of money occurred, when they would have them redeemed, and precipitate an additional volume of currency on the country, inflating prices and doing great damage. The plan of returning to specie payment a year from now also was very objectionable, as he had shown that the Government could not get gold to do it; and if the time for a return should be fixed at a year from now, the Government could not stand the shock. After redeeming fifty or a hundred millions the Treasury would have to close its doors. Enough coin could not be accumulated in the Treasury in a year to pay our notes, and it was impossible to get it from Europe. The only escape is to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to go into the markets of the country, and buy our six per cent. bonds at the market price, with the proceeds derived from the sale of the five per cent. bonds. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) is in favor of resumption let him show how it can be done; he (Mr. Boutwell) had observed a disposition to put more confidence in the day's future of which we know not, than in the day's present of which we do know.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the discussion now was merely upon the resolution directing the Finance Committee to report a bill, not upon the specific means for specie resumption. When the committee have reported such a bill, he would discuss specific measures. There had been an inflation of the currency now amounting to $27,000,000. If this process went on even to the extent of the $44,000,000 reserve, he was not safe but that it would be followed by events corresponding with those in New-York in September last. He therefore thought it the duty of Congress to legislate immediately to prevent such disaster. It was not, in his judgment, the true plan to borrow money to return to specie payment; neither was it right to issue bonds to raise the money. He asked now, after a struggle of five years, in which he had performed some humble part, if it was right to attempt to strengthen the credit of this country now in the time of peace, and in comparative prosperity, by going into our own markets and the markets of the world begging for money to pay the current expenses of the country. There is but one remedy and one means to ward off the evil, and that is taxation. He would not say on what, but taxation must be, or else the disgrace of borrowing money to pay the expenses of the Government; and, as between burden and disgrace, he would put burdens on the people of the country before submitting to disgrace.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said that the Senator from Massachusetts spoke of the increased prosperity of the Southern States. He begged to refer to the fact that the cash value of farms in Georgia in 1860 was one hundred and fifty-seven million dollars, and in 1870 only ninety-four millions. The value of all the real estate in Georgia, including cities and farms, was fifty-three millions of dollars less in 1870 than it was in 1860. In 1860 Georgia raised thirty-one million bushels of corn, and in 1870 only about half that quantity. In 1860 she raised two million head of hogs, and in 1870 only nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand.

The Senate, at 4:05 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, introduced a bill to establish a uniform registry of sea-going vessels, to afford additional protection to life on shipboard, and to govern rebates in duties on merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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[illegible] reporters was presented, and gave rise to considerable discussion, but agreed to.

THE TAX ON BANK CHECKS AND FRICTION MATCHES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely bills to repeal all taxation on bank checks and friction matches, and stated that there was a strong desire in the community to remove these taxes. He, therefore, instead of having the adverse reports laid on the table *sub silentio*, moved their reference to the Committee of the Whole for discussion, and to make them the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, stated that he had introduced bills to repeal the stamp tax on matches, and he therefore submitted some reasons why the adverse report should be rejected and the bill passed.

Mr. DAWES' motion was agreed to.

LIMIT OF THE ISSUE OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Mr. DAWES also reported a bill to fix the amount of legal-tender notes at $400,000,000. It is a bill prepared by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and it declares that the provisions of the law existing prior to the act of April 12, 1866, are in force so as to authorize legal-tender notes of the United States to the amount of $400,000,000, to be kept in general circulation, and that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, shall never exceed $400,000,000. He moved to make the bill a special order in Committee of the Whole for Thursday next, and in reply to a question, said the bill was an unanimous report.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, while disavowing any feeling of jealousy connected with the conflicting jurisdiction of the two committees, suggested that the consideration of this bill might be arranged to go on in connection with such measure or policy as the Committee on Banking and Currency might present.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he would like to see a little more definiteness in this matter. This bill settled nothing as to a future policy. The mere setting down the discussion for Wednesday or Thursday fixed nothing. This bill, properly interpreted, was a legalizing of the issue of the reserve. It was a step away from resumption. In spite of what might be said here, the people would so regard it. Its tendency was toward inflation, and the people should be advised about it. It was a relapse into barbarism.

Mr. DAWES' motion was agreed to, and the bill was made the special order in Committee of the Whole for Thursday next.

DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, also from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill concerning deposits in savings banks, construing the existing laws. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR RICE.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, also from the same committee, reported a bill to establish bonded warehouses for the storing and cleansing of rice intended for exportation. This bill was originally introduced by Mr. Potter, of New-York. After discussion the bill was passed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania praying for the enactment of laws directing the redemption or conversion of legal-tender notes outstanding since 1862, by issuing therefor, at the option of the holder, bonds of $1,000, and its multiples, said bonds to be payable on demand in said legal-tender notes; the bonds to bear interest at some fixed rate, say 3 65-100 per annum, and also that the national banks may count said bonds in the reserve.

He also presented resolutions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, asking for the repeal of the act of March 3, 1869, which prevents promotions or appointments in the Medical Department of the army, and asking for rank and emolument for protracted services.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the fruit importers of Philadelphia, asking that green or perishable fruit shall be placed on the free list.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case, and, after a long discussion, and without coming to a vote, the House, at 4:30, took a recess till 7:30, for consideration of the bill revising and consolidating the statutes.

THE PROSPECTS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

It does not appear as if the rapid-transit scheme were, after all, to die of inanition. It is probable that it will occupy the attention of the legislative body at Albany at an early day; indeed, the possibility is that a bill which is being promoted by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company will come before the Legislature to-day. By this bill, the company seek power to extend their line in various directions; but, of course, they anticipate opposition, if not from rival companies engaged in the rapid-transit scheme, at least from some of the horse railroad companies. The powers which they seek by this bill may be summarized thus: They want, in the first instance, to extend their line from its present southern terminus, at the junction of Greenwich street and Battery place, to the South Ferry, by which, of course, they will take in the Staten Island and Hamilton Ferries. They then want to carry it to the eastern portion of the City to strike the Grand Central Depot, and to proceed thence to Harlem River. They also seek power to run from Greenwich street to Broadway by some one of the streets which emerge on Broadway near the new Post Office, leaving to the Commissioners who have been appointed to arrange these details to determine upon the street through which the line shall pass. Then, they want to pass from the main line at Greenwich street to Broadway at or near Canal street, and again from Greenwich street to Broadway through Christopher street. The next authority which the company seek from the Legislature is to carry a branch from the main line on Ninth avenue to the Grand Central Depot by one of the streets between Fortieth and Forty-sixth streets. Here again the action of the Commissioners would intervene in the matter of determining the street through which the line should run. These are substantially the powers of extension which the company require, their present charter permitting them to go up any street on the west of Ninth avenue to Harlem River, and thence to Yonkers, but they also seek powers to modify and improve the structure of their line. In the year closed the company built about half a mile of road between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth streets on Ninth avenue, which is deemed a considerable improvement. The pillars supporting this portion of the road consist of four solid wrought-iron three-fourth-inch columns. These are set in solid cast-iron sockets to the depth of two feet, and these in turn are built solid in the masonry below. The supporting beams consist of four "channel beams," each weighing 125 pounds to the yard, making 500 pounds to the yard of supporting beams. The rail is held by iron clasps, three feet apart, and continuing from one beam to another. The company claim that they have ample capital; that gentlemen of wealth and position are shareholders, and that, if they obtain the powers of extension which they seek, they will be able to carry on the work out of their own resources, and without seeking any external aid. Should the charter be obtained, they propose to carry on the extension at the rate of six miles each year. It is most probable the management of the company think that the bill will be introduced in the Legislature to-day; but if not, it will be brought forward at as early a date as possible. It is unlikely, too, that there will be any departure from the general features of the bill as above sketched. Besides this bill, a memorial to the Legislature in favor of the company has been prepared and signed, the company say, by some 5,000 persons. The signatures and addresses are at least genuine, and the document, which probably will not be presented for a week or so, states the case of the company very strongly. The memorialists state generally in their preamble that they often have been passengers on the cars of the Elevated Railroad Company; that many of them have thus passed over the railroad almost every business day since it commenced operations in 1871; that they have found the trains regular, prompt, rapid, and safe—the trip, a distance of about four miles, being accomplished in twenty minutes. Then, they refer to the extension of the track to Thirty-fourth street, represent the capacity of the company's cars, point out the number of their stations, and indicate the fact that the traffic has gradually increased, until now eighty-two trains run over the road, carrying nearly 3,000 persons daily without accident. Then the memorialists say, or, rather, the document which they sign says, that the company is the only one that has afforded any rapid-transit facilities to the inhabitants of New-York City and others. They then represent the great benefits and conveniences of the road, its non-interference with the carriage-ways and sidewalks, and say that it may become of incalculable benefit, by extending it in proper directions throughout the City. They, therefore, pray the Legislature "that this great public convenience may be continued, and that the company, which is thus serving the public so satisfactorily, may be protected and sustained, and be authorized and allowed to extend its operations to meet the urgent and increasing wants of the City."

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company are not taking any action before the Legislature this session. They have got their charter, and they say that they only want to be let alone and allowed to proceed with their work. They complain of the action of the horse railroad companies, which was calculated to embarrass them, and in consequence of which they were obliged to change their plans. They [illegible] September, so that this delay, they say, will [illegible] progress.

THE COMMUNE IN NEW-YORK.

ITS SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS, COMMUNISTS, AND THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—WHAT THE MOVEMENT AMOUNTS TO IN THIS CITY.

For a couple of years past there has existed in the public mind a certain vague impression that an organization akin, or closely allied, to the Internationals of Europe, and in some respects emulous of their more violent congeners, the Communists of Paris, exists in this City, and to some extent a feeling of anxiety has been engendered as to the aims and scope of their ideas and the magnitude of their numbers. In a general sense the public have looked upon Internationalists as Communists, and *vice versa*; and during the recent labor troubles in this City the working men have been confounded, in a measure, with both, and each with the other. In order to ascertain particulars in relation to this peculiar class of the community, a TIMES reporter has lately called upon a large number of persons to obtain some details of the strength, principles, motives, objects, and *personnel* of the various confederations or associations, all of which are included under the general appellation of Internationalists. As these were the originators of the modern movement which seeks to "emancipate the lower masses of the people from the thraldom of capital, and to purify governmental systems," it is not rational to assume that all other assimilating organizations or institutions which propose to effect the same object by the same means as the Internationalists suggest, are outgrowths of this latter idea. There is at present in New-York a somewhat extended society of Internationalists, who are known by that name exclusively. There is also a "Society of the Commune," and, in addition to these, a newer development than either, which styles itself the united party, and which is most familiarly known to the public through its council or deputation, called the Committee of Safety. Before any or either of these existed by name in New-York, there were numerous organizations among the Germans which were known as Social Reform, or Social Democratic Clubs, but their objects were foreign to the question under consideration, as they confined themselves almost exclusively to social affairs, including the discussion and development of Materialism, Atheism, and the advancement by education and independence of the industrial classes.

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONALE.

The first international societies established in America were started in 1868-9 among the Germans in the City of New-York. In 1870 two French sections were organized, but it was not until the 1st of March, 1871, that Americans took up the idea, and began the formation of sections, the first American section being No. 9. At that time there were two French, two Irish, and four German sections, aggregating nearly 2,000 members. Among the founders of section No. 9, were Ira Davis, J. W. Gregory, Theodore S. Banks, George R. Allen, Leander Thompson, G. W. Maddox, John Halbert, John T. Elliott and others, who became subsequently, and have continued more or less identified with the cause. Davis and Gregory are dead, but the others are all enjoying the dole of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which the Constitution of the United States generously vouchsafes to all who come within its purview. The only difference between them and ordinary citizens is perhaps that while they have enough of life they desire a little more liberty and a shorter route to the attainment of happiness than that over which it has been so long "pursued" and so rarely overtaken. Every member of the sections established was an artisan or mechanic, or at least was engaged in a skilled industrial avocation, and section No. 9 in a few weeks enrolled about 200 members. It appears that up to that time there had been a society known as the New Democracy, consisting principally of the men who organized that American "section." They held meetings weekly, and initiated what was called the Cosmopolitan Conference, for the education of the working men. This New Democracy had corresponded regularly with the General Secretary of the Society of Internationalists in London, Mr. J. Geo. Ecarrius, and it was largely due to this fact that they subsequently merged themselves into Internationalists. Up to that time, however, the Internationals of Europe had never promulgated any platform of principles in a formal manner, but section 9 adopted the platform they had framed as a new Democracy, and issued it as the American idea of Internationalism. Shortly afterward the London society framed a platform also, and when it was received here it differed in no essential respects from that of the American. The scheme appeared popular in the United States, and sections were formed rapidly in most of the leading cities, and in the course of a few months there were about seventy sections, sections 11, 12, 45, and others being founded in this City under French, German, and American auspices. The plan of action determined on by the American Internationals was a course of political action and peaceful agitation, which, however, was not favored by the German sections. Some of the French sections coincided with the Germans, and quite a number of sections were formed by them in which no adherence was given to any platform, for while they rejected the American platform they offered none themselves in substitution for it.

THE FIRST RUPTURE.

At this stage the sections were subject to and represented in a central body styled the Federal Council. The platform question was brought before the council, and, instead of being disposed of itself, had the effect of creating a split in that body. The whole subject was referred to the General Council in London, and occasioned so much dissentient feeling that it led to a rupture there also. This was in 1872, and the General Council was, as one of the results of that disputation, transferred to America, with head-quarters in New-York. The general idea was not allowed to falter, however, and the German and French sections have since then united upon a plan of political action. This General Council is assumed to be the Internationalist Parliament for the world. The transfer to this country was effected largely by Carl Marx, who organized a Congress at The Hague in September, 1872, by which the change of location was directed, and the council has held no meeting here since then. In December of the same year a Sunday demonstration of Internationalists was attempted in New-York to honor the memory of Rossel and other executed Parisian Communists who were also members of L'Internationale, but the demonstration was checked by the Police as in contravention of the Sunday laws. An immense body of men paraded on the occasion, and many crimson flags were displayed, and five of the standard-bearers, including Wilson and Banks, were arrested. No punishment followed the arrests, however; but that was the last great or noteworthy effort of the order. Since then the movement, at least under the name of Internationalism, has not given evidence of any striking vitality, though it is not believed that its numbers have in any degree diminished.

NEW-YORK COMMUNISTS.

The Society of the Commune was established in the latter part of 1872, and owed its origin entirely to the emigration to this country of a considerable number of persons who were implicated and participated in the Communist insurrection after the siege and capitulation of Paris. It has never flourished to any extent that would make it influential either for purposes of good or evil. The general poverty of its members limits the sphere of its beneficent usefulness, and the inferiority of numbers precludes the possibility of its achieving any dangerous results. As a society it is something novel to our conceptions, for it illustrates even in its organization and administration the ideal method of Communism. It has no President, nor any officer corresponding in position, for it is held that the society needs no ruler or guiding officer, but can rule and determine as an aggregation in all its affairs for the greatest good of that aggregation. For the discharge of duties connected with the administration, it designates certain *functionaires* as Secretaries, and at its councils or assemblies a temporary Chairman is selected merely to facilitate the business and announce propositions, put questions to vote, &c. At this time the society comprises probably 250 members, nearly, if not quite all, of whom are skilled workmen.

Now as to their objects. All who have ever attended their meetings, and the reporter has conversed with a number of persons who are entirely disinterested, agree in stating that their object is purely benevolent, and that anything which might be construed as inciting to public tumult or violence is never mentioned. A majority of its members participated in or sympathized with the Parisian revolt, and are nothing but refugees, poor and comparatively friendless, in a land where even the language is foreign to them and difficult to acquire. It is almost wholly from among their own countrymen in New-York that they can obtain employment or aid, and even some of these are opposed to them; and, as a consequence, they have been led to associate themselves for their mutual benefit, their efforts being mainly directed to the furnishing of employment or aid to their class, and, in some instances, enabling their late compatriots to leave France and come to this country. At a meeting held at the Casino, Houston street, just prior to the late conflict between the Police and working men in Tompkins square, [illegible] society should take part, urging that they were inconsiderable in numbers, did not understand the language, and were, so to speak, alien to the masses of English-speaking working men; that they possessed no material influence, and that even if the mass-meeting did secure from the authorities any guarantee of amelioration of their condition, or of early employment, the members of the society would not be likely to receive any consideration in the matter. Others, however, argued that as a matter of principle it was their duty to be present, as working men, and to show their sympathy with the cause of the working men. It was wholly under this conviction that any of its members were present. The members of the society distinctly disclaim any responsibility for the acts of the French, who displayed violent feeling at that mass-meeting, and especially for those who rantingly proclaim themselves as "Communists" whenever occasion offers. Shortly after that disturbance the Society of the Commune vacated its old head-quarters at the Casino, through some interference by the Police, and has not yet decided upon any fixed place of future assemblies.

THE "COMMITTEE OF SAFETY."

The organization represented by the "Committee of Safety" is next in order of consideration, because it is the most recently developed, having been brought particularly into notice by the mass-meeting held under its auspices at the Cooper Institute, Dec. 11, and by the late labor émeute. Its most prominent members in New-York are Dr. F. A. Palmer and Geo. R. Allen, of No. 23 West Twenty-seventh street; Theodore S. Banks, of No. 4 Ninth avenue; J. J. McGuire, George Buck, Lucien Sanival, and some others, representing American, German, and French elements, and most of these are members of the Committee of Safety. The Committee of Safety was appointed by the mass-meeting, and originally comprised fifty members, of whom about one-half were Americans, Englishmen, and Irishmen; one-third Germans, and one-sixth Frenchmen. It is not possible to ascertain who is at the "back" of the movement, but its leaders in New-York aver that they are supported by influential men throughout the country, and that capital is not altogether lacking when required to aid the cause. They certainly draw no inconsiderable portion of their strength from the Internationals, and it is claimed that the movement was planned and founded three years ago. It is not confined to New-York City, however, but has ramifications, of what strength cannot be ascertained, in Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Louisville, besides some smaller cities. In general terms, the "United Party," as it was styled, claimed to address itself to the complete amelioration of the condition of the industrial classes, first by relieving the temporary or immediate necessities of the unemployed working people, and then by a systematic reconstruction of society and political government. Just how this last Herculean result was to be achieved did not appear in detail at the time the Committee of Arrangements issued its call for the Cooper Institute meeting. Circulars were printed and forwarded to most of the labor organizations in other cities, and they were invited to assemble in mass-meeting simultaneously with that to be held in New-York. Quite a number of cities responded and held meetings on that same 11th of December evening.

THE TALISMANIC REMEDY.

Among the means, however, by which the united party proposed to realize its theories, were the absorption and operation by the Government of all railways, so as to prevent the immense system of gambling now carried on in their stock and capital funds, by which financial stringency is so often created; also, the limitation of the acquirement of wealth, by an increased rate of taxation upon all capital, over and above a certain fixed sum, in the hands of any one individual. And, lastly, that to prevent the evils of corrupt and special legislation, the *referendum* be instituted, by virtue of which all laws shall be framed and proposed by the Legislature, and be subject to ratification or rejection by vote of the people, before going into effect as laws. Coming at the particular time that this proclamation was issued, when there were so many thousands of people out of employment and the panic among financiers had made money extremely scarce in all hands, it was no wonder that a large crowd of people assembled at Cooper Institute. As a meeting it was a success, but the press and public descried the cloven foot of Communism in some of the principles enunciated in the platform, and charged the entire affair to the machinations of Communists and Internationals. The Committee of Safety there appointed called subsequently on the public authorities to demand relief and employment, and were, as they claim, slighted, and the result was that the hungry and unemployed developed systems of distrust in the committee, first because they were unsuccessful, and next, because they felt that by adhering to them they were themselves in danger of being charged with Communistic proclivities. Of course others stood ready to foist themselves into favor by championing the working man, and denounced the committee as "a lot of diamond-studded demagogues who were trying to use the poor working man for their own ends," and so forth. Of course, these last demagogues claim to be the real Simon pure friend of "the honest toiler," and have got the honest toiler in hand just now; but it does not appear that his condition has been bettered by the interference of any of them up to the present. Nor does it seem likely that any men or set of men can, either by magic resolves or by paper theories, give relief to the unemployed.

HOW FUNDS WERE RAISED.

It was generally supposed that John H. Keyser had been a heavy financial "backer" of the movement in the hands of the united party, as it was known that he had paid some proportion, if not all, of the Cooper Institute meeting expenses. The reporter called upon Mr. Keyser last night to ascertain the facts, and was informed by him that he had never contributed but $25 to the affair, which was for the defrayal of the gas bill. The hall, he understood, was given free for a "working men's" mass-meeting. Prior to that time, Mr. Keyser had contributed to the Howard Relief Association for the relief of the unemployed, and had also instituted a free service of food and soups at his own house for such as chose to partake. This latter patronage grew, in five weeks, from about twenty persons per day to 1,000 at a single meal, and he finally gave up the project of feeding them. The Committee of Safety had subsequently applied to him for funds, and he incontinently rejected the application.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Nothing could be learned as to the future movements or intentions of the united party. A mass-meeting to be held at an early date, if at all, is under consideration, and they intend also to defend, by every means in their power, the persons now in arrest who were captured at the Tompkins square troubles. They claim that these persons were entrapped, with the thousands of others who were assembled there, by the authorities as a means of ridding themselves of the demands of the working men by putting their demonstration in a criminal light. They maintain also that the Police rescinded the permission they had given for the meeting at so late an hour of the preceding evening that it was impossible to notify the ward organizations not to assemble; that the right of peaceable public assemblage is a constitutional right, as is also the right of free speech, and that the violence which resulted was wholly initiated by the Police. They say they will exhaust all legal means in their future efforts to exercise those rights, and that—well, if these fail, the people will see to it that they shall have and enjoy these rights and privileges.

Nothing definite could be learned as to the numerical strength of the following of the united party, but the replies from various persons connected with the movement led to the conclusion that in times of thrift, when labor is plentiful, Internationalism, Communism, and the united party would all be likely to lack followers. When working men are in distress they will run after any bell that jingles.

THE STREET-OPENING GRAB.

A number of cases, in which parties seek to enforce claims for pay of services in connection with various street openings, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, were argued yesterday on appeal in Supreme Court, General Term. The plaintiffs, in such as were argued, were Cornell, Hennessy, Wood, and Nathan, who claim for services as Commissioners, Bagley and Boyle as surveyors, and George H. Purser as clerk and general manager of the proceedings. The entire amount claimed by all the parties falls little short of half a million dollars. Applications were made in Chambers recently on behalf of all the parties for writs of mandamus to compel payment by the Finance Department. In some of the cases heard before Judge Barrett, the application was denied, the court holding that under the act of 1813 the claimants had their remedy against the City by action at law, and having such remedy, relief by writ of mandamus should not be afforded them. In others of the same class of cases which were heard before Judge Fancher, the court, while expressing doubt as to the claimants having a remedy by suit at law, saw fit to follow in the footsteps of Judge Barrett, and denied the applications for writs of mandamus. From all these decisions the present appeals were taken. The cases were argued elaborately by Messrs. T. C. T. Buckley and Allison & Shaw on behalf of the claimants, and by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins in opposition on behalf of the City, the points presented on the respective sides being the same as those argued before the court at Chambers, and already reported. It is insisted, on behalf of the City, that the remedy by suit at law is available to the claimants; that such only is the proper remedy, and in such suits the City should be privileged to plead in defense alleged errors and overcharges in the amounts claimed, as well as large prior overpayments by the City to the claimants for former similar services. On the part of the claimants it is insisted that the confirmation by the court of the reports of the Commissioners, in which the disputed claims were embodied and approved, was final; that after such approval the Finance Department became the ministerial custodian of the respective amounts for expenses, commissions, &c., therein named, for the benefit of those in whose favor they were adjudged; that the remedy by mandamus to compel payment was the proper one, the money having been judicially set apart for such purpose, and not being legally disposable for any other. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Yesterday a notice was posted on the door of the Hoboken Savings Bank to the effect that the institution is now in a solvent condition, but that the management is in need of cash to pay depositors as they call for their money. To do this they declare [illegible] who have not subscribed to come forward and subscribe five per cent. of the amount of their mortgages. All mortgages on which this five per cent. has not been paid on or before the last day of January, will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection. The order of the Chancellor, directing that no interest should be allowed for the last six months, reduces the liabilities of the bank within its assets, and the Directors adopted a resolution that no dividend for the past six months should be declared.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE SUGAR REFINERS.

The resolution passed by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury on Wednesday, relative to the sugar refiners, was received with mixed feelings by those concerned. Several of the principal refiners in this City, against whom this presentment seems specially aimed, were visited yesterday. They were indignant, said it discriminated very unfairly against the New-York refiners, who were few in number and were not guilty of any such practices as charged; that the Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and other refiners were guilty, it was true, but that they were out of New-York jurisdiction and could not be touched. The New-York refiners were among the most conservative of our merchants, and would not dream of adulterating their goods. As to the amount and quality of adulteration, it seemed to be agreed that things were not so bad as alarmists wanted to make them out. For instance, complaints were made of syrups and sugars which turned tea black. Now, it is well known that tea contains tannic acid, and the sugar and syrup were often more or less impregnated, quite innocently, with salts of iron. Of course, if the iron and tannic acid commingled they turned black, became ink, in fact. It might be alarming, but was innocuous, rather the other way, indeed, as iron is often recommended as a tonic by the faculty. The same with tin. Tin is used as a vermifuge. As one refiner remarked, from the way these Baltimore and Boston men use it, the pharmaceutists will lose trade in this specialty. One refiner exhibited a solid strip of muriate of tin weighing over seven grains, which had been extracted by Prof. Chandler from one gallon of syrup. It is added in order to bleach the syrup, and adulterated syrup in consequence frequently obtains much higher prices than that which is pure. The refiners object to this; they say it is a base competition; they have been fighting the fraud for years, and for a while broke it up, but it is going on again. The say it is the dealers' fault; that these sell adulterated syrup, knowing it to be so, and are perhaps worse than the producers, on the principle that the receiver is worse than the thief. A dealer was then visited, who boasted that his firm sold more sugars and syrup than any other in the United States. The partner seen said he knew, of course, who did and who did not adulterate their syrup, and he thought on the whole it was a good thing to have it stopped, but he absolutely declined specifying the culprits. He said much of the so-called adulteration was not detrimental to health, nor was it cheaper than the stuff it was mixed with. Glucose, for instance, was added, at a cost, for the purpose of giving color and body to the merchantable syrup. Corn-starch was also used, and there could be nothing healthier in the shape of farina, &c.; it was used in every nursery, and was openly in its proper form part of the diet of every table. He must allow, though, that for convenience sake he believed it was frequently reduced to solubility with sulphuric acid.

THE RIGHTS OF SURETIES.

The case of Joseph W. Low, who, it is alleged, "jumped" his bail in this City in 1864 and fled to California, and who was arrested and brought back to New-York at the suit of his bondsmen, and by them surrendered to Sheriff Connor on Wednesday morning last, contains some facts of interest. The history of the case, in brief, is as follows: In June, 1864, a suit was begun in the Supreme Court in this City by John Simpkins against Joseph W. Low. The charge against Low was withholding the sum of $39,000, the profits of certain stock-jobbing operations in which Low acted as broker to Mr. Simpkins. Low was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $15,000, Rufus F. Andrews and B. F. Mudgett, the latter of whom was an old business acquaintance of the prisoner's, becoming his sureties. Judgment was rendered against Low, but he appealed, and the case was carried up, first to the General term, and afterwards to the Court of Appeals, where final judgment was rendered against him in September last, nearly ten years after the commencement of the suit. Meantime he had become a resident of California, and failed in business. At the time of the decision in the Court of Appeals he resided in San Francisco, and held the office of Inspector in the Custom-house. He was apprised by Messrs. Andrews and Mudgett of the judgment rendered against him, and requested to appear and pay the sum mentioned in the verdict, $39,000 and costs, or surrender himself. To this communication Low paid no attention, and his bondsmen were accordingly compelled in self-defense to secure their unwilling bailee, and bring him on to New-York. Mr. Wm. T. Monteverde, of No. 51 Chambers street, was sent on this delicate errand, which he performed with success, securing his prisoner in San Francisco, bringing him on to Sacramento, where they both remained a few days, and thence to New-York. An abortive attempt was made by Low's friends to get out a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf. Even had they secured such a document, it is doubtful if it could have availed him anything. The authority under which Mr. Monteverde arrested his prisoner will be found in *Crocker on Sheriffs*, second edition, page 73, which states that the bailors may seize the bailee "or take him at any time, whether in day or night, or upon Sunday, and at any place, whether within the county where let to bail, or in another county, or even in another State or country." Mr. Low was entirely ignorant of the extraordinary powers conferred upon bailors by the common law, and entertained the received opinion that a certain process of law must be employed previous to a surrender by the sureties. Under the above Mr. Low is at present in Ludlow Street Jail, and very reticent as to the immediate future of his case. He professes, however, to be confident of a successful "arrangement" with his prosecutors, the heirs of the late Mr. Simpkins, and denies having ever intended to do anything outside of the law. The defaulting bailee is a brother of Ex-Gov. Low, of California, now Minister to Japan.

THE LATE MR. RUSSELL BUNCE.

A meeting of the members of the Naval Store Trade was held in front of the President's desk, at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to give expression to their regard for the memory of their late associate, Mr. Russell Bunce.

Mr. Zophar Mills was called to the chair, and Mr. Arch. C. Worth was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then proposed by Mr. Z. Halpin and seconded, with appropriate remarks, by Mr. John Judge, after which they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of our highly esteemed fellow member, Mr. Russell Bunce, who was with us but a few days ago officiating as Secretary of our meeting on rules.

Resolved, That the members of the Naval Store Trade desire to express the high esteem in which they held their late associate, who, though young in years, had manifested a maturity of character, an energy, and an unquestioned integrity, which commended him to the regard of all with whom he was brought into business or social relations.

Resolved, That we tender our earnest sympathy to the widow of our deceased associate, and fervently commend her to the consolation of Him who doth not willingly afflict His children.

Resolved, That the members of the Naval Store Trade attend the funeral of Mr. Bunce, and that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to his family.

It was on motion ordered that the session of the Naval Store Trade be adjourned to-day, and that its members meet to attend the funeral in a body.

DR. GABOR NEPHEGYI AGAIN.

The notorious Dr. Gabor Nephegyi, of No. 50 East Fifty-third street, was again before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with swindling Mr. Nathan W. Lyman, of No. 617 Lexington avenue, out of $7,000. The career of Mr. Nephegyi was fully published in THE TIMES some ten days past, on the occasion of his being arraigned before the same court on a charge of swindling a man out of $3,000, on which charge the accused was held for trial. Nephegyi and his counsel were in court, as were also Mr. Lyman and his counsel. The affidavit of Mr. Lyman states that he advanced money to and became security for Dr. Nephegyi to the extent of $7,000. That he received as collateral security for the advances a bill of sale on a quantity of paintings represented by Dr. Nephegyi as being worth a much larger sum than they ever cost. That the prisoner also said there was no other lien or mortgage on said pictures. That on 10th December last deponent was informed by H. G. Norton that Nephegyi disposed of several of the said paintings by sending them to Europe for sale. The pictures alleged to have been so disposed of are "St. Peter's Head," by Reubens, valued at $3,000. A painting by Murillo, valued at $3,500, "The Dying Stag," valued at $1,000, and "The Grenadiers of Louis XIV.," valued at $1,000. There was also a piece of marble statuary, valued at $3,500, included in Mr. Lyman's bill of sale, which he charges has also gone to Europe. After taking Mr. Lyman's depositions an adjournment was taken until next Thursday.

A ROPE TO HANG HIMSELF WITH.

Daniel Caulfield, a laborer, residing at No. 448 West Sixteenth street, was committed on a charge of stealing a coil of rope, valued at $130, from C. H. Delamater & Co., of Thirteenth street and North River. He was seen by John [illegible] and George H. Robinson, an employe of Messrs. Delamater, carrying the stolen rope down Tenth avenue, toward his home. Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market, in committing him said, [illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The report of the State Assessors was presented by the PRESIDENT and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOOTH presented the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. WOOD presented a petition for the better protection of factory children.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill relative to the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-York. Also, on the bill relative to the embezzlement of funds by agents or employes.

Mr. SELKREG, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably the bill authorizing Rochester to issue bonds to aid the State Line Railroad.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To authorize aliens to hold and dispose of real estate the same as citizens.

By Mr. BOOTH—To consolidate the City and County of New-York, and to further regulate the same. (A similar bill was introduced in the Assembly a few days ago.)

By Mr. GROSS—To permit of verdicts by a majority of the jurors in civil actions.

Also, to amend the act requiring compensation for death caused by wrongful acts, by neglect, or default. The amendment provides that the amount recovered shall go to the legal heirs of the deceased for their exclusive use. The amount of damages shall draw interest from the date of death.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To authorize the sale of land in New-York City belonging to Nehemiah Denton and his issue.

The following bills were passed:

For the relief of the Seneca Indians.

Authorizing the City of Utica to borrow money.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

This being general-order day, the House, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of the following entitled bills, as noted:

To amend the revised statutes providing for the drawing of jurors. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the Controller of New-York City to issue bonds to pay bonds issued under the act of 1872. Ordered to a third reading.

Providing for distributing copies of the session laws to Surrogates. Ordered to a third reading.

Providing for additional compensation to Town Assessors in towns wherein there are over 10,000 pieces of property, allowing ten cents for each additional piece. This bill gave rise to some debate.

Mr. PRINCE explained it, saying that in his town, (Flushing,) for instance, large pieces of property were being cut up, making a large amount of additional work for Assessors, who should be paid therefor.

Messrs. WEED and BATCHELLER opposed the bill, the latter saying this additional work was for one year only. After that the Assessors will only have to copy the assessment rolls. The first section of the bill was stricken out, thus destroying it. Progress was then reported.

To reimburse purchasers of land from the State to which the title has failed. Ordered to a third reading.

Appropriating $200,000 to immediately continue the work of dressing granite for the new Capitol building.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to make it $100,000.

Mr. BATCHELLER explained that the whole sum was necessary, and that it would be economy to put in use the whole amount.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also advocated the use of the whole sum, and thus afford relief to the 400 workmen now idle and needing the work.

Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, and then read and passed.

A GRAB FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Amending the act relative to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks in New-York, by transferring the powers and duties to the Common Council.

Mr. DALY explained and advocated the bill at some length. He said the object of the bill was to settle a question of jurisdiction; that it will add no expense, and afford work to the unemployed in the City.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER wanted further time to look at this bill, and moved that the committee report progress.

Lost, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit the bill, as he found it to be a very important measure, overturning, as it did, a system which had been adopted after much labor for carrying on the public works of New-York.

Mr. DALY opposed the motion, insisting that the bill simply settled a question of jurisdiction. These powers and duties are by the charter vested in the Common Council, but not with sufficient clearness, and this was the reason the Mayor had vetoed a resolution of the board. There is a doubt, and such a doubt as stands in the way of a great work involving the expenditure of $2,000,000.

Mr. LINCOLN thought the safety of the bill would be guaranteed by a postponement.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER deprecated haste in the matter, but thought the House was as well prepared to act upon this bill now as it would be at any time. Hence it was a plain and simple proposition. Besides, when the bill came up for a third reading the whole question could be reopened.

Mr. BATCHELLER was as anxious to give work to men who deserved it as any one, but he could not vote for a measure he did not understand. He believed it to be a meritorious bill; still he wanted to examine it.

Mr. COUGHLIN said the conflict was not between the Department of Public Works and the Common Council; it was the Department of Public Parks. The bill provided for simply defining who shall order the work done.

Mr. DALY said he would consent to have the bill recommitted, with the understanding that it be made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The bill was then recommitted and made the special order for to-morrow morning.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Mr. COUGHLIN presented a petition of tax-payers of the City of New-York relative to the management of the Department of Docks in New-York. The petition sets forth that the Department of Docks having been in existence nearly four years, and having expended nearly three millions of dollars, thereby increasing the heavy indebtedness of the City without having accomplished any practical result, that an investigation be made into the affairs and management of said department, with a view of abolishing or remodeling said department. It is signed by some of the most prominent citizens of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To regulate Coroners' fees. Also requiring the publication of legal notices in the towns affected. Also to prevent the incarceration of sane persons in insane asylums.

By Mr. BIGLIN—To provide additional public baths in New-York.

THE SUBJECT OF ALIENS.

A bill to allow John G. Milburn, an alien, to practice in our courts was called up. Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved its recommittal to the Judiciary Committee. A long debate sprung up, in which the policy of granting citizen rights to aliens was fully discussed.

Mr. MILLER moved the recommittal of the bill, with instructions to draw up a general bill granting the same privilege to all aliens. Lost.

Mr. SPENCER's motion was also lost.

The bill was then rejected.

Mr. WEED moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LEAKE—To amend the act providing for a local government for the City of New-York. The effect of the bill is to legislate Controller Green and Corporation Counsel Smith out of office, and provide for the election of new officers on the 18th of June next.

By Mr. COLAHAN—Providing for taking testimony by stenographers in the Brooklyn courts.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—Amending the charter of the Bay Side Transporting Company.

By Mr. WORTH—To equalize the assessments for repairing Bedford avenue, Brooklyn; also to regulate the sale of the gas of the Equity Gas Company.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Providing that no railroad company shall charge for transporting freight in the Winter season more than twenty per cent. over the Summer prices, under a penalty of $50 in each case.

CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion of Mr. VEDDER it was ordered that the Committee on Privileges and Elections take testimony in the case of Martin T. Nachtman and Jacob Messer, contesting the seat of George Schermerhorn, in New-York City, the witnesses all residing in that City. The committee will meet in New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

The House then at 2:35 P. M. adjourned.

A NEW PHASE OF BURGLARY.

Officer Harley, of the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday, arrested two flagmen employed by the Harlem Railway Company, named Geo. W. Hartell and Wm. Hennessy, on charges of complicity in the robbery of a freight car by burglars. The goods stolen were sixty dozen merino undershirts, valued at $300. The arrest of the thieves has been previously reported. The officer subsequently learned that the package was the property of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., of No. 10 Greene street, to which it was shipped from the Philmont Hosiery Mills on the 10th. Two dozen shirts were traced to Hartell and a number to Hennessy. Both were arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday afternoon, together with the four burglars. They gave the following names: John Collins, Peter F. Dunn, Daniel Lewis, (known to the Police as "Rubber,") and Lawrence Meyers, alias "Moses." All were committed for trial in default of $2,000 each. The accused are young men. Those charged with the robbery "found" the package under the trestle-bridge crossing the Harlem flats, and the flagmen "purchased" them of the finders. The goods [illegible] identified by a clerk of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., who also stated that two out of a subsequent shipment of ten cases were missing in the same manner.

ANOTHER RAID ON POLICY DEALERS.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock Officers Johnson and Wood, of the Thirteenth Precinct, made a descent on the house No. 205 Division street, having heard that a policy game was going on there. Their information was perfectly correct, and they surprised two future politicians named Stephen O'Brien and Henry Springer, behind the [illegible] the whole paraphernalia [illegible]

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

THE JERSEY FLATS AND RAILROAD PIERS.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE EAST RIVER—THE DUMPING NUISANCES—SHAD-POLES.

In THE TIMES of 29th ult. was given a brief history of the encroachments which from time to time had been made on the navigable waters of the bay and rivers, and their nature described in general terms. That the danger to the harbor is more imminent than was at first supposed, is demonstrated by more recent data, and the simultaneous action of Govs. Dix and Parker. As stated in the previous article on this subject, the principal causes of diminution in the velocity of currents and the gradual "filling in" and formation of shoals, are the projection into deep water of a large number of solid piers, which act as so many breakwaters, and the "dumping" of ashes, cinders, and street refuse into the lower channels and both rivers. Of the two channels formed by the interposition of Governor's Island, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the entrance at Sandy Hook, that known as the Buttermilk Channel is the most important as affording a natural outlet to the waters of the Sound and East River; it has been truly called the "life blood of the harbor," but the channel between Governor's and Ellis' Islands is more generally used by ships of large tonnage, is in fact the main artery of our magnificent harbor, and calls for more immediate attention. In a recent survey of the Jersey Flats, which cover about 5,000 acres, with a view to ascertain the changes which had taken place in the outline of the eastern border along the main ship channel, as also the decrease in the depth of water on the margin of the shoal, some startling facts are brought to light, which appear to justify the apprehension felt on this subject by the commercial community. On a datum line drawn from the Light-house on Robbins' Reef to the flag-staff on Bedloe's Island, thence to the same point on Ellis' Island, and continued to the wharf of the New-Jersey Central Railroad a distance of about three miles, and nearly parallel to the outer border of the flats, it has been ascertained by soundings made at both sides of this line, that since the survey of 1855 the eastern margin of the flats has moved out on an average 303 feet, and in some places no less than 825 feet into the main ship channel of the Upper Bay. In certain parts of the shoal the encroachments on this vital passage cover an area of 129 acres; other parts show an advance of over 220 feet on a surface of ninety-two acres. Eminent engineers, who conducted the recent survey on behalf of the Government, account for this alarming encroachment in this wise: The back tidal waters, they say, which covered the flats, and mainly contributed to secure a good scour in the channel of the united waters of the Hudson and East Rivers, as a matter of course left a deposit of solid matter; but such a deposit would, under ordinary circumstances, take ages of accumulation to cause any serious obstruction to navigation. The large amount of street refuse and cinders and ashes thrown into the North and East Rivers, and carried down by the tidal current, used formerly be deposited on the interior surface of the flats. Now, however, owing to the extension of wharves and piers at Jersey City, the tidal current is changed, and these projections have placed the flats on the lee, and the deposits now accumulate on the outer slope of the bank, which is thus pushed into the channel. As a consequence, the depth of water in the neighborhood of the datum line, as compared with the soundings made in 1855, show an increase in the elevation of the deposit of thirty-one and one-half feet, reducing to a depth of four feet a portion of the main ship channel, where, seventeen years ago, the Great Eastern could have passed with 250 feet of deep water on her port side. South of Bedloe's Island is Oyster Island, composed of City refuse and material dredged from the docks and rivers. This neighborhood had been for years the "dumping" ground for City refuse, but since official peculation was reduced to a science, parties interested in "cheap transit" found it more to their individual interests to deposit the refuse on the borders of the flats, and thus save time and put money in their own pockets. On this part of the flats the outward movement since 1855 was found to be over 1,000 feet. The soundings and survey of this dangerous shoal at no one point indicates a loss, or a shoreward tendency, but in every reach of 1,000 feet on the datum line, a considerable gain, not less than 1,540,000 cubic feet at any point. The total deposit upon the border of the main channel since 1855, is set down as 76,859,250 cubic feet. On this subject Prof. Henry Mitchel, of the United States Coast Survey, speaking for his associate engineers, said, "This is rather a startling disclosure when it is considered the narrow belt covered by the soundings, * * * but we feel pretty sure from the aspect of the case that the great shoaling in this case is artificial. * * Upon the normal line XVII. (a transverse section of the datum line on a diagram annexed to his report) the maximum movement outward is 930 feet, and upon adjacent normals on either hand 710 feet." On a certain section of the datum line, indicated in the report, the outward movement was found to be over 1,000 feet further out than in 1855; or over fifty feet of encroachment per annum. The unwise extension of the Jersey City piers is stated to be the principal cause of this alarming encroachment, and the scientific gentlemen associated with Prof. Mitchell, directed attention to the subject, "but their warning voices were unheeded or unheard." The report continues: "Much of the recent deposit appears to have been artificial, but there is enough unaccounted for to warrant an appeal to the State of New-Jersey to adopt measures for preventing unwise encroachments hereafter." Advancing up the Hudson, the first artificial obstruction to the tidal current is the terminus and depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. This avaricious seizure and encroachment on the natural channel of the Hudson extends about 4,000 feet from the old shore limits, and covers an area of over 5,000,000 square feet. The impediments thus presented to the free ingress and egress of the tidal waters diminishes the ebb and flow by 20,000,000 cubic feet, a displacement or backward scour equal to a pressure of 160,000,000 pounds of water on the ebb tide. The flow of the tide strikes the projection and diverts the natural course of the current. At Castle Hill the ebb and outward scour formerly tended to the east, and the "meadows" received the back-water, which accelerated the tidal current. Now, the termini of the Erie, Delaware and Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, and other railroads, occupy the natural reservoir of the back-waters, and their encroachment so far diminishes the clearing power of the outward flow.

The responsibility and criminal negligence of the sister States can be best understood by quoting from the "Agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of the State of New-York, and the Commissioners on the part of New-Jersey, relative to the boundary line between the two States." Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay, and Henry Seymour represented New-York, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker, and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, the interests of Jersey. After defining the boundary line between the two States, the document extends the legal cognizance of this State over all the islands of the bay and harbor, and concedes "exclusive jurisdiction of and over all waters of Hudson River lying west of Manhattan Island, and to the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New-Jersey side thereof," subject to the ownership of the other State, "of in and to the land under water west of the middle of the Hudson." This important treaty omits to define the mode of exercising the rights of the contracting parties to the land covered by tidal waters. The jurisdiction of this State is made, as one would think, paramount, but the "absolute ownership" of the same "debatable land," is reserved to New-Jersey. As a natural result, both parties being jointly compromised, the interests of the commercial community were neglected, and individual and corporate interests "pushed forward" to the exclusion of the public rights. Gov. Park, of New-Jersey, seems to have taken a very decided view of the matter, and in his last message asserts that the encroachments are on the New-York side; that from the neighborhood of Fourteenth street to the Battery, and from thence to Corlear's Hook on the East River, where formerly ships rode at anchor, is now occupied by magnificent buildings and grand store houses. "New-Jersey," he says, "filled in the flats, but New-York occupied navigable waters." The writer of this article was informed by a gentleman prominently identified with the shipping interest of this City, that Gov. Parker, as an individual, had formed a different opinion on this subject. In the course of a conversation initiated by business matters, the subject naturally turned to the question of encroachments by individuals and corporations on the harbor.

Gov. Parker then stated that the New-Jersey Central Railroad had, at various times, seized on ten [illegible] of the harbor, without any title or authority [illegible] can be done; they possess too much influence, and their interests are taken care of by Senator Frelinghuysen, who is a Director and law adviser of the company," and concluded by stating his belief that a bill to stop the encroachments could not be passed into a law.

The contour of the eastern shore, save at Thirtieth street and West Washington Market, does not present any serious or unsightly projections. At the part of the river between Castle Point and Fourteenth street, it is alleged that the New-York encroachments on the bed of the river extend 2,000 feet outward. At this point a pier of 353 feet in length extends into the river, presenting a serious obstacle to the current. Legislation, however, has established an outer bulk-head line, beyond which no advance can now be made, and the integrity of existing piers, not beyond that line, is guaranteed and confirmed. The encroachment on this side has been slowly progressing for more than a century, and its influence on the currents has been imperceptible; the piers are almost all of old construction, and preserve an alignment with a gradual sweep to the east. On the west side of the East River, from Roosevelt street south to the Battery, the piers have been gradually creeping outward. At the Novelty Iron Works a serious encroachment projects into the water, and at the opposite side, immediately south of the navy-yard, the ground on which the Gas-house is built is, perhaps, one of the most serious trespasses on the East River. In this locality shoals have increased in size, rendering the water shallower and the navigation more intricate and dangerous. The projection of the piers at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, has been already referred to and the results pointed out. Further south on the same shore are obstructions of a very grave character, the property of individuals, and constructed under the authority of special legislation. Ford's, Kelsey's, Johnson's, and Todd's piers are the most advanced on this side, and it is stated on oath by competent witnesses that if other piers are built out in a line with the above mentioned the effect would be to destroy the important channel between the middle ground or shoal on the north of Governor's Island and the Brooklyn shore. These and similar obstructions have had the effect of increasing the shoal which extends from South Ferry to Atlantic Basin. So seriously has the depth of water on this shoal been diminished that considerable care is required in taking vessels in and out of the basin. A few weeks ago an Italian bark, after discharging her cargo in the Atlantic Basin, in leaving the dock, went ashore on the end of the shoal, though drawing only nine feet of water, and had to remain so stranded until the next tide. As has already been stated, the natural deposit left by the tidal current forms but an infinitesimal proportion of the real deposit. The practice adopted by the masters of steamers, tug-boats, &c., of throwing their ashes and cinders, and of the Street-cleaning Bureau of "dumping" the refuse of the vast area of streets, are the most fruitful sources of the dangers which threaten the harbor. The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, in which is vested the care and supervision of the harbor, has been unceasing in its efforts to put down this practice, and many parties have been prosecuted for discharging ashes and refuse in the rivers. The action of the board is much restricted for want of funds, and the nuisance is still being carried on to an alarming extent. Last Summer it was stated that the Bureau of Street-cleaning, or its officers, had been in the habit of dumping the street refuse into mid-channel in the East River. A number of scows used to be loaded at the yard up town, and in the night the police boat would come and take a number of them in tow and bring them out to the centre of the stream, and there their contents were discharged. The Board of Pilots had a tug-boat employed for a number of nights watching the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau. More recently, Aug. 29 and 30 of last year, the tug Seth Low and another boat, each having in tow four scows laden with street refuse, were sent to pilot the scows down the bay, and the cargoes were discharged in mid-channel. The Seth Low and Fletcher, boats usually employed by the Commissioners of Emigration and the Street-cleaning Bureau, with seven scows in tow, when off Rutgers street, lay to, and the scows commenced emptying their contents into the river, drifting slowly down stream until at Red Hook, when the cargoes were discharged, and the boats returned up stream. The Commissioners determined to take some decided action in this matter, and having palpable evidence of the criminality of the Street-cleaning Bureau, a letter of remonstrance was addressed to the Police Department, and the Mayor, Mr. Havemeyer, was also advised of the trespass in the following letter:

SANDY HOOK PILOT OFFICE,
BURLING SLIP, Sept. 2, 1873.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

Inclosed I send you a copy of a communication addressed by the Pilot Board to the Police Commissioners on the subject of violation of the law relating to throwing rubbish, &c., into the waters of the harbor. The Legislature having deemed it well to place upon the board the duty of preventing abuses and encroachments on the harbor, (upon the preservation of which depends the welfare of the City,) the Commissioners have heretofore, and do still endeavor to enforce the laws passed for that purpose, and they feel that they are entitled to the co-operation of the City authorities, or at least that no obstruction should be thrown in their way by the City authorities. Facts which have come to their knowledge would seem to throw a doubt on this as to whether they receive that co-operation. The letter inclosed speaks for itself, but the facts which led to this communication show further that unless an immediate stop be put to the nightly practice mentioned, serious and irreparable injury will be done to the navigation of the harbor and to the interest of the people of the City and State. The Commissioners look confidently to you for the co-operation to which they are entitled under the circumstances. Yours respectfully, G. W. BLUNT.

To this communication no reply was given by Mr. Havemeyer. The Mayor of New-York was guilty of the discourtesy to an important public corporation of treating their communication with silent indifference, and the Police Board intimated in a semi-official manner that no blame attached to the Street-cleaning Bureau. Between the 24th and 27th of the same month, September, twenty-three scows employed by this immaculate bureau, and laden with street-refuse, were discharged into the harbor. The scows were in tow of the police boat General Grant. The practice is still continued, and no effort has been made by the Police Commissioners or the Municipal authorities to check this dangerous nuisance. An additional source of encroachment is found in the discharge of the City sewers into the heads of slips, causing a gradual filling in to the extent of from three to four feet per annum. When is considered the immense amount of street-refuse which is discharged from the City sewers, and that there are about two hundred steam vessels in daily operation, each of which contributes its quota of rubbish to the destruction of the channels—an Albany or Sound steamer discharges no less than four tons daily—will be readily seen the vast accumulation of refuse which is being continually thrown into the rivers and bay. Shad-poles are another serious obstruction to the free navigation of the harbor. They are placed at various points in the Hudson from Manhattanville to the Narrows, and are from fifteen to fifty feet long, according to the depth of water. They are placed vertically in straight lines and project generally above the surface from three to five feet; but they are often broken off a few inches below the surface, so that they cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel, and when thus invisible are as dangerous to ships and steam-boats as snags in the Mississippi. Many accidents to vessels are recorded from this impediment. One vessel which struck on them had a hole torn in her bottom and sank in fifteen minutes after striking.

Gov. Dix has given this subject his most serious attention, and has made himself thoroughly conversant with the matter in all its details, both by personal inspection and through data supplied him by Gen. Newton, Mr. Blunt, and other gentlemen acquainted with the encroachments on the harbor. The result of his investigations has been to call the attention of the Legislature to this growing evil, and it is expected that the present session will witness the passage of an act to stop further encroachments. In the report of Gen. Totten, Prof. Bache, and Capt. Davis, of the United States Coast Survey, on the obstructions to the Harbor of New-York, occurs the following emphatic expression of opinion on this subject, and one which forms an apt conclusion to this article:

"While improving the banks of the river for our own benefit, we are not to do so at the expense of our neighbors, and we should be guilty not only of suicidal folly, but of wrong to our contemporaries as well as to posterity, if we were so to contract the boundaries of the rivers as to interrupt the ingress and egress of the tide, to diminish seriously the quantity of water, and reduce the scouring power, or to make any encroachment either on the estuary or the river which would jeopardize the interests of the towns above depending upon the tidal ebb and flow for their existence."

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 6,580 bales; gross, 7,261 bales; exports to Great Britain, 586 bales; to the Continent, 5,042 bales; France, 778 bales; coastwise, 2,990 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 275,840 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 3,755 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,395 bales; to the Continent, 1,936 bales; coastwise, 656 bales; sales, 854 bales; stock, 113,340 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,204 bales; exports, to France, 1,958 bales; coastwise, 784 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 64,582 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton firm, demand general; Middling, 16⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,544 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 112,128.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 22—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 105½. Erie Railway Shares, 44½; New-York Central, 95½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 25c.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £209,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 48⅛ ₱ cent., is now 47½ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¼; New 5s, 102⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼; do. preferred, 70.

PARIS, Jan. 22—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 13,241,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 58f. 17½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 8d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 43s. ₱ cwt.; Pork, 68s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 8d.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Evening—Linseed-oil opened at £29 @£29 3s., and closed at £29 ₱ ton. Common Rosin, 7s.@7s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d.@32s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—Petroleum, [illegible] francs for Fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	76⅝	300	Han. & St. Jos.	32½
100	do.	76½	200	do.	32⅝
200	do.	76¼	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	42½
400	do. c.	76⅛	100	do.	42⅝
100	do. s60.	76	500	Tol. & Wab.	54¼
200	do. b3.	76¼	100	do. b3.	54½
200	do. c.	76⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	34½
300	do.	76½	200	do.	34¾
200	Pacific Mail	42⅛	100	Lake Shore. b10.	80¼
200	do.	42¼	600	do.	80
200	do.	42⅛	800	do.	79¾
600	do.	42	1200	do.	79⅝
400	do.	41⅞	200	do.	79⅞
100	do. c.	41⅞	200	do.	80
200	do. s3.	42	100	do. b3.	80⅛
200	do.	42⅛	500	do.	80
200	do. b3.	42⅛	600	do.	80¼
100	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	104¼	100	Union Pacific	35⅜
300	do. c.	104¼	400	do.	35¼
200	do. c.	104⅛	600	do.	35⅛
1200	do. c.	104¼	400	do. b3.	35¼
400	do.	104¼	200	do. s3.	35⅛
12	do.	104½	500	do.	35¼
200	do. c.	104¼	800	do.	35⅜
100	N. W. Pref. s15.	72½	1100	do. b3.	35⅜
100	North-western	61⅛	100	St. Paul Pref.	72½
100	do. s3.	61⅛	350	do.	72¾
200	C., C. & I. C.	31½	100	St. Paul	48⅜
100	do. s3.	31⅝	200	do. s3.	48
300	do.	31¾	200	do.	48⅛
100	Rock Island	105	100	do.	48¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116¼
10,000	do.	118¼	11,000	do.	116⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64 12.	116	2,000	do. b3.	116½
4,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64.	116⅛	2,000	do. b. c.	116¼
1,000	do.	116¼	1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	117⅝
500	U.S.5-20C.,'65.	117⅝	500	do. small.	117
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40R.	113	5,000	do. b. c.	117½
20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. 12.	112¾	72,500	do. 12.	117½
			10,000	U.S.5s,10-40C.	114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	N. Y. State B'y loan, reg.	105½	500	P. M. S. S. b. c. b3.	42¼
9,000	Alb.&S.2d. b. c.	97	1100	do.	42¼
1,000	L. S. Div. bds.	94⅞	200	do. s3.	42⅛
1,000	do.	95⅞	100	do. b10.	42
1,000	Cen. P. G'ld bds.	96	500	do.	42
5,000	U. Pac. R., 1st.	85½	200	do.	42⅛
6,000	do.	85⅜	200	do.	41⅞
4,000	do.	85½	100	do.	42
1,000	U. P. 7s, L'd G't.	81¼	1000	do.	41⅞
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	78	1000	do.	41¾
5,000	North Mo. 1st.	80½	200	C. & R. I. R. b. c.	105⅜
19,000	C. & N.W. Con. Coup., G'ld bds.	84⅞	100	do.	105
5,000	do. b3.	85	200	Erie Railway. b. c.	48
2,000	C&N.W.1st. b. c.	100	100	do.	47½
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	105	500	do.	47¼
1,000	Ches. & Ohio 1st.	60¾	200	do.	46¾
3,000	do.	60½	300	do.	47
5,000	O.& M. Con., S.F.	92½	700	Pan. R. b. c.	115
1,000	O. & M. Con. c.	91	300	U. P. R. b. c. b3.	35⅜
2,000	St.L.&I.M'n 1st.	99	1000	do. b3.	35½
2,000	C., C. & I.C., 2d.	67¾	100	do. b10.	35½
5,000	T., Peo.&W.Con.	60	1500	do.	35½
46	Am. Ex. Bank	109½	600	do.	35⅜
5	do. b. c.	109	1700	do. b3.	35⅜
25	B. Water P'r. b. c.	19¼	200	do.	35¼
500	U.Man.Co.of Ten.	3	700	do.	35⅜
100	Am.Dis.Tel. b. c.	41½	300	do. c.	35⅜
1400	N.Y.C.& H. b. c.	104⅜	200	do. b3.	35⅛
100	do. b3.	104½	1200	do. s3.	35⅛
1700	do.	104⅜	900	do.	35⅛
200	do. b3.	104¼	100	do. s3.	35
200	do.	104	3200	do.	35
300	do. s3.	104	100	do. b3.	35
200	do. s3.	103⅞	100	C.& N. W.R. b. c.	61¼
1000	do.	103⅞	100	do.	61⅜
500	do.	104⅛	100	do. b3.	61¼
500	do. c.	104	100	do. b3.	61
100	do. s3.	104	200	do.	60⅞
100	Adams Express	94½	100	C.&N.W. Pf. b. c.	72⅝
500	do. b. c.	94½	30	C.,C.,C.&I.R. b. c.	78
200	W. U. Tel. b. c.	76½	50	N.J. Cen. R. b. c.	99¾
100	do.	76⅝	100	M.&St. P. R. b. c.	48⅜
200	do.	76¾	400	do.	48½
400	do.	76⅝	100	do. c.	48¼
300	do. b3.	76½	500	do.	48⅜
1000	do. s3.	76⅝	300	do.	48¼
600	do.	76⅝	500	do.	48⅛
2100	do.	76½	600	do.	48
700	do.	76⅛	100	M.&St.P.Pf. b. c.	72⅞
100	do. c.	76¼	200	do. b3.	73
100	do. s3.	76⅛	38	do.	73
2000	do.	75⅞	200	do.	72⅞
2600	do.	75¾	200	T.,W.&W'n. b. c.	54½
800	do.	75⅝	200	do.	54⅝
100	do. b3.	75⅝	100	do. b30.	54⅜
1000	do.	75⅝	200	do.	54⅛
100	do. c.	75⅝	200	do.	54½
200	Harlem R. b. c.	125½	100	do. b3.	54¼
500	L.S.&M.S. R. b. c.	80¾	100	do.	54⅜
700	do.	80½	400	do.	54⅛
600	do.	80⅜	800	do.	54
100	do.	80¼	100	B.,H.& E. R. b. c.	3
300	do.	80⅛	100	C. & Alton R.	109
200	do.	80	100	do. b3.	109
300	do. b3.	80⅛	100	D., L. & W'n R.	101⅜
100	do.	80	100	do. b. c.	101¼
700	do.	79⅞	874	do.	101⅜
200	do.	80	100	do.	101½
30	do.	79¾	300	do. s3.	101⅜
100	do.	80	15	N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.	129
100	do. b3.	80⅛	500	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. b. c.	31
800	do. s3.	79⅞	10	Alb.&Sus.R. b. c.	92
300	do.	79⅞	100	H.&St.Jo. b. c. s3.	32⅝
900	do.	79¾	300	O.& Miss. R. b. c.	34⅜
400	do.	79⅝	200	do.	34½
1000	do.	79½	400	do.	34¼
1800	do.	79⅝	100	do. c.	34¼
200	do. s3.	79⅝	100	do.	34⅜
1600	do.	79¾	400	do.	34¼
600	do.	79⅝	100	C.,C,&I.C.R. b. c.	34¾
600	do. s3.	79½	100	do.	31⅝
500	do.	79½	100	do. b4.	31¾
200	do. c.	79⅝	100	do.	31½
1900	do.	79⅝	100	do.	31⅜
100	do. b30.	79⅞	200	do. b3.	31⅜
700	do.	79½	100	do.	31¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

13	Del. & H., x d.	114½	400	Union Pacific. s3.	35
100	Maryland Coal	23	500	do. b3.	35⅛
900	Western Union	75¾	900	do.	35
900	do.	75⅞	900	do. b3.	35
300	do. b3.	75⅞	25	do.	34¾
300	do. s3.	75¾	100	St. Paul Pf. b3.	72¾
100	Pacific Mail	41⅞	300	do.	72¾
200	do.	42	100	North-w'n b3.	60⅞
100	do.	41⅞	100	do. b2.	60⅞
100	do. c.	42	200	do.	60¾
200	do.	41⅞	17	do.	60½
100	do. b3.	42	100	North-western Pf.	72¾
300	do.	42	200	Rock Island	104¾
100	N. Y. C.& H. b3.	104⅛	300	Tol. & Wab.	54
100	do.	104⅛	400	Ohio & Miss.	34⅜
200	do. s3.	104	700	do.	34¼
100	Erie Railway	47	200	do. c.	34¼
100	do. b3.	47⅛	100	do. b3.	34¼
100	do. b30.	47⅛	100	do. b3.	34⅛
50	do.	47	600	do.	34
100	American Ex.	61¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	31⅜
200	Lake Shore b3.	79⅝	100	do. b3.	31½
600	do.	79¾	200	do.	31½
200	do. b3.	79¾	100	do.	31⅝
50	do.	79⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	33½
500	do.	79⅝	100	St. L. & K. C. c.	31

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,000	U.S.6s,C.'81	118⅛	$5,000	U.S. 10-40 R.c.	113
10,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg. '62 b. c.	114½	10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	115
5,000	U.S.5-20 Coup. '65, N. b. c. c.	116½	10,000	U.S.5-20 Coup. '65, N.	116⅜
500	do.	116½	10,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67.	117⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Ten.6s, Old, ex. coup.	63	200	N.Y.C.&H. b. c.	104
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 b3.	90	400	do. b3.	104⅛
3,000	Erie 3d M.	99	400	do.	104¼
1,000	Erie 4th M.	97	900	do.	104⅜
1,000	Cen. P. G. B.	96	100	do. b15.	104⅜
9,000	U. Pac. 1st M.	85⅜	100	do. b3.	104⅜
4,000	U. Pac. 7s L.G.	81¼	15	N. J. Cen.	100
5,000	do.	81½	1000	L. S.&Mo. S. b. c.	79½
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	79	200	do. s3.	79½
1,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	99	500	do. b3.	79½
8,000	C.& N. W. Con. C.G.B. b. c. b5.	85	900	do.	79⅝
3,000	C. & N.W. Con.	92	700	do.	79½
20	Park Bank b. c.	140	400	do.	79⅞
16	Del. & H. C. b. c.	116	100	U. Pac. b. c. s3.	34⅞
25	Sp. Mt. Coal	50	600	do.	34⅞
100	do. b. c.	49	500	do.	34¾
100	Mar. L. &M'g. b. c.	8½	600	do. b3.	34⅞
190	Am. Ex. b. c.	61	6	do.	35
100	U. S. Ex. b. c.	68½	600	do.	34⅞
100	W. Fargo Ex.	70	200	do. s3.	34⅞
100	W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	75⅞	1900	do.	34¾
300	do.	75¾	300	do.	34¾
600	do.	75⅝	300	do.	34⅞
300	do.	75¾	700	do. b3.	35
500	do. s3.	75⅝	600	do.	35
50	do.	75½	300	M. & St.P. b. c. s3.	48
300	do.	75⅞	300	do.	47⅞
400	do.	75⅝	100	do. b3.	48
300	do.	75¾	50	M. & St. P. Pref.	73
2100	do.	75⅝	100	do. b. c. b3.	72½
300	do. c.	75⅝	100	Tol.,W.&W. b. c.	53⅞
100	do.	75¾	400	do.	53¾
300	do.	75⅞	100	do.	53⅞
500	do. c.	75¾	600	do.	54
900	do. b3.	76	60	P.,Ft.W.&C.G. b. c.	91¾
200	do.	76⅛	50	do.	92
100	Erie Railway. b. c.	47	200	Del.,L.&W. b. c.	101¼
100	Panama b. c.	115	100	Alton & T. H.	14
500	Pac. M. b. c.	42	100	do. b. c.	13½
600	do.	41⅞	23	A. & T. H. Pref.	31
50	do. c.	41¾	100	O. & Miss. b. c.	34⅛
1000	do. b3.	41⅞	600	do.	34
1100	do.	41⅞	200	do.	34⅛
200	do. b3.	42	50	H. & St. Jo.	32
100	do.	42⅛	100	do. b. c.	32½
100	C. & N. W. b. c. c.	60⅞	500	do.	32
200	C.&N.W.Pf. b. c.	72½	400	H.&St.Jo.Pf. b. c.	42
			100	P. R. of Mo. b. c. b3.	39
			100	do.	32¾
			300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	31⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	Alb.& Sus.2d.	97	400	N. West. Pref.	72½
300	Con. Coal	45	300	Lake Shore	79⅞
400	N.Y.C.&H. b3.	104⅜	200	do. s3.	79¾
100	do.	104⅜	500	do.	79¾
600	do. s3.	104¼	700	do.	79⅝
10	do.	104½	100	do. s5.	79½
600	West. Union b3.	76⅛	100	do.	79½
200	do.	76⅛	100	Rock Island	104⅞
100	do.	76	800	Union Pac.	35
300	do.	75⅞	400	do. b3.	35
600	do. s3.	76	1100	do.	34⅞
500	do.	76⅛	300	do.	34¾
300	do.	76	1500	do.	34¾
200	do.	76	100	St. Paul	48⅛
100	do.	75⅞	300	do.	48
100	Pac. Mail	42	100	St. Paul Pref.	72¼
300	do. b3.	42⅛	200	Tol. & Wab.	54⅛
200	do.	42	100	do.	53⅞
100	Mar. L. & M.	8½	100	do.	53¾
100	do.	8⅝	400	Del., L. & W.	101⅜
200	Panama	116	10	do.	101½
200	Erie Railway	47¼	5	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	111
400	do.	47¼	400	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
100	do. b30.	47⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	33
100	N. J. Cent.	99¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	31⅝
50	do.	99½			

THURSDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives propose to recognize the $44,000,000 Greenbacks in reserve since the Act of 1868, so as to bring the Greenback Legal-Tender Circulation to the full volume of $400,000,000, as authorized by the Acts of 1862, 1863, and 1864. They also propose to keep up this maximum, and thus take from the Secretary of the Treasury the discretionary power of calling in any part of the $44,000,000. The Bill which the Committee report fixes the active Circulation of Greenbacks at $400,000,000. The deficiencies in the Treasury will be supplied, as they have been for several months since the [illegible], out of the $44,000,000 reserve. If the adverse effects of the late troubles on the Customs and Internal Revenues should require more help than the remaining $17,000,000 Greenbacks will afford, the probability is that the deficit will be supplied by a temporary Currency loan, bearing a very small rate of Interest, or no Interest at all, the Certificates, of which the National Banks will be allowed to employ, either as part of their reserves, (now nominally required to average from 15 to 25 ₱ cent. of their Deposits and Circulation,) or for Clearing-house purposes in the redeeming Cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. It will be borne in mind that about $40,000,000, soon to be increased to $50,000,000, of the Greenbacks of the Treasury, part and parcel of the proposed maximum of $400,000,000 active Circulation, are now sealed up for the exclusive convenience of the Clearing-house Banks in the foregoing cities. The Treasury issues Clearing Certificates for these Greenback Notes of the denominations of $5,000 and $10,000. The Treasury takes this trouble and the responsibility of the care of the Notes, at present, without consideration. The Secretary is not permitted to use the Notes, as in the case of the Certificates retired by the Act of July, 1870, to the amount of $45,000,000. The latter were recognized as a "Temporary Loan" to the Treasury, and the slightest possible amendment to the later Act of 1872, would make the present Certificates a "Temporary Loan," free of Interest to the Treasury. The entire $400,000,000 Greenbacks would thus be utilized, not for "inflation," but to meet the contingencies of the Treasury should the revenues continue to fall short of the expenditures voted by Congress and absolutely needful to be promptly met. If it be asked how this "Temporary Loan" is to be met, in the possible event that the Clearing-house Banks in the great redeeming Cities should be called upon for the Notes, the reply is that an Act of Congress (1864) is still unrepealed providing $50,000,000 Greenbacks to meet the possible contingency of a sudden demand for the reimbursement of "Temporary Loans" of the Treasury. This was drawn upon at one time to the extent of $33,000,000, but then the "Temporary Loans" were considerably over $100,000,000. There is scarcely a remote possibility that the Clearing Banks would need the Notes on their "Temporary Loan," beyond the ability of the Treasury in Currency to supply such demand. But, if it be objected that this Act of Congress ought not, in any event, to be resorted to under the new provisions made and to be made by Congress, to meet the Treasury deficiency, then it might, perhaps, be well enough to authorize a Currency Loan bearing a small rate of Interest *and subject to very early redemption*, to meet this exigency—which we consider a remote one.

The question whether the Country will require more active Circulation than will be supplied from the very necessities of the Treasury, we are not disposed to enter upon at present. We believe that Free Banking will afford the best test of the needs of the Country, but very much doubt whether the two Houses of Congress will come together on the subject before Midsummer, if at all. The present chances are that before this time the limit of $354,000,000 active National Bank Circulation (of which about $6,000,000 has yet to be issued to Banks applying, but not yet depositing the securities for the Notes) will be reached; and that the impracticable provision of the Act of July, 1870, proposing to take from the Banks of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New-York $25,000,000 for redistribution to the South and West, will be repealed, and a corresponding amount of new Circulation authorized for the supply of these sections, to equalize their banking facilities.

Dating back, therefore, from the 1st of November last, our calculation is that at least $75,000,000 will be added to the active Note Circulation of the country, and the further sum of $50,000,000, should the exigencies of the Treasury require it, as above explained.

The price of Gold *fell* on the report from Washington that the whole $44,000,000 Greenbacks will be recognized by the House Committee of Ways and Means. There was never any good reason to suppose that the price ought to advance, unless the adverse balances of trade should require the Gold to be actually exported. This demand, since July 1, the beginning of the current fiscal year, is, from the port of New-York, including Silver Bullion, only $5,026,000 ahead of the receipts of Gold from abroad to Jan. 1. For the corresponding six months last year, $30,027,000 were shipped in excess of receipts. The Customs demand for Gold is lighter than last season, and there is no probability that they will remain long unemployed in the Treasury. The sales of Gold were 111⅜@111½ ₱ cent. The Exchange on London was higher, $4 83½ to $4 84 to the £ Sterling for 60 days, on an improved demand.

There was a large amount of demand loans to Brokers suddenly called in to-day by one or more houses on the Street, supposed to provide for some special disbursement through the City Banks, and for a short time the rates for Money advanced from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum. But this flurry, said to involve the return of about $1,300,000, soon passed over, and the rates, near the close of Bank hours, settled back at 5@6 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was partially disturbed by the sudden turn in Money, which seemed to be anticipated by an hour or two by some of the prominent operators who were free sellers of the Western Roads, and of Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The ultimate changes from last night are noted below. The Railroad Mortgages were steady, and the Public Funds firm.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 22.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112⅝*	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅜	117⅜
American Gold	111¾	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 83½
New-York Central and Hudson	104¼	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	104¾
Pacific Mail	42¼	41⅞
St. Paul Common	48⅛	47⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	34⅛
Western Union	76¼	75¾
Union Pacific	35⅜	34¾
Lake Shore	80⅛	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	54½	53¾
Harlem	125½	125½
North-west	61¼	60¾
North-west Preferred	72½	72¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	31⅜
Adams Express	93½	94½
United States Express	*68½	*68½
Wells-Fargo Express	70½	70
American Express	60¾	61¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	101¼	101⅜
Central New-Jersey	100¼	100
Panama	116	114½
St. Paul Preferred	72¼	72¼
Erie	49¼	47½

*Ex Dividend.

The Share speculation left off dull at the very close.

The Sub-Treasury paid out in Gold to-day, in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, $32,000, and $110,000 Gold Interest. The Gold Customs receipts, $295,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '67	117⅝
5-20 reg. '62	113⅞	5-20 coup., '68	117⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89¾	Chi. & N. W. int. b.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chi. & N. W. con. b.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Chi. & N. W. ext. b.	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st	99½
Erie 1st ext.	102	Chi. & N. W. C.G.B.	84¾
Erie 1st ind.	96	Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	92
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	H. & St. Jo. L. Gts.	95
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98½	H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	83½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98½	D., L. & W. 1st	101½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	98	D., L. & W. 7s, con.	99½
Long Dock Bds.	94⅛	T. & W. 1st, St. L.d.	89½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	100	T. & W. con. conv.	79
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Alb'y & Sus. 1st bds.	100	Ill. & So. I. 1st	90⅛
Alb'y & Sus. 2d bds.	96	Gal. & Chi. ext.	104
M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	93½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97½	Chi. R. I. & P.	102½
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	103	Mor. & E. 1st	105
Clev. & T. S. F.	101	N. J. Cen. 1st, n	105½
Clev., P. & Ash. o. b.	96½	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	40
Clev., P. & Ash. n. b.	94	P.,Ft.W.&C.8 ₱ c.e.b.	102
D., Mon. & T. bds.	98	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Buff. & E. n. bds.	95	Ohio & M. cons.	90¾
Lake Shore div. bds.	94½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99
L. Shore C. C. bds.	95	St. L. & I. M. 2d	85
Pac. 7s, G. by M.	96	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	108
West. Pac. bds.	87¼	M. & St. P. 7s, G.R.D.	87
U. Pac. 1st bds.	85⅝	M. & St. P. 1st, I.& D.	83
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	81¼	M. & St. P. 1st, H.&D.	79½
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	78½	Col., C. & I. 1st	85
Ill. C. 7 ₱ ct., '75	102	T., P. & W., E. D.	77
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	92	T., P. & W., W. D.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Tol., P. & W. 2d	58
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	Bost., H. & E. 1st	29⅜
Alt. & T. H 2d inc.	77	Cedar F. & M. 1st	73
N. Mo. 1st	80½	B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,G.	72

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	98½
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	120½	121
Pennsylvania Central	95⅞	96
Reading	111½	112
Lehigh Valley	58⅞	59
Catawissa Preferred	42⅛	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22⅝	22⅞
Northern Central	33½	34
Lehigh Navigation	84¼	84½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93¾

Attention is invited to proposals for $3,821,900 Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County maturing Feb. 1, 1874. Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900 of the designated Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York. The said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, and GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange on Commission for Cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking business generally for out of town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and in Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.

We offer for sale, at 85 and accrued interest, a limited amount of the SIX PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. Principal and interest payable, in gold, in New-York City.

Secured by a first mortgage on the entire Land Grant of the company, amounting to over 11,000,000 acres, and valued at nearly $30,000,000.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY now own and operate over 1,200 miles of completed railroad, the Net Earnings of which, over Operating Expenses, are now paying the interest on their entire bonded debt and semi-annual dividends of Three per cent. in gold on their paid-up Capital Stock of $54,275,500, and are constantly increasing.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities.

☞ TEN PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a first mortgage upon the rolling stock purchased, and are further secured by a deposit of Second Mortgage Bonds on the railroad to an equal amount. The rental for the interest and sinking fund is deposited monthly in the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. We have a few of the above bonds for sale.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON,
No. 59 Liberty st.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, buys, sells and exchanges all issues of United States Bonds at market prices.

J. A. GARLAND,
Manager Government Bond Department.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	26	Leather, sides	1,767
Cotton, bales	903	Spirits Turp., bbls.	688
Eggs, bbls.	580	Tar, bbls.	601
Beans, bbls.	35	Rosin, bbls.	1,588
Flour, bbls.	12,577	Stearine, pkgs.	15
Meal, bbls.	200	Beef, pkgs.	50
Meal, bags	1,300	Cut-meats, pkgs.	965
Wheat, bushels	50,800	Butter, pkgs.	3,004
Corn, bushels	29,050	Cheese, pkgs.	506
Oats, bushels	32,525	Lard, tcs.	530
Rye, bushels	3,234	Tallow, pkgs.	18
Malt, bushels	625	Dressed Hogs, No.	4,999
Barley, bushels	5,500	Starch, pkgs.	50
Peas, bushels	540	Tobacco, hhds.	24
Grass-seed, bags	382	Wool, bales	36
Hides, No.	43	Whisky, bbls.	904
Hides, bdls.	976		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the brig Valuo, for Liverpool—2,692 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer Silesia, for Hamburg—905 bales Tobacco, 6 cks. Bay-water, 25 cases Can Goods, 25 cases Starch, 866 bxs. Bacon, 521 tcs. Lard, 3,781 pkgs. Leather, 25 bbls. Beef, 259 bags Clover Seed, 10 bbls. Gutta, 21 cks. Potash, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bxs. Borax, 6 bxs. Essential Oil, 3 bxs. Knitting-machine, 668 bxs. Meats, 300 bxs. Cheese, 51 pkgs. Machinery, 24 bales Duck, 12 bales Furs, 25 hhds. Stearine, 15 bales Skins, 60 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Alfred, for Hamburg—2,939 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Mary Ida, for Santander—400 bbls. Residuum, 650 bbls. Naphtha, 421 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner L. Birdsall, for Matanzas—1,000 bbls. Hoops, 6,826 Shooks, 275 Empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner E. Gartside, for Havana—1,500 Shooks and Heads, 25,000 Hoops.

By the brig L. M. Merritt, for Cardenas—25 carboys Acid, 4 pkgs. Washing-machines, 2 Safes, 7 pkgs. Scales, 25 bbls. Tar, 35 bbls. Cement, 20 pkgs. Rope, 1,600 Shooks and Heads, 166 cases Oil, 18 cks. Lard, 58 bdls. Paper, 227 bdls. Hoops, 4 cases Drugs, 2 Boilers.

By the bark Yumari, for Sagua—1 Safe, 25 bxs. Drugs, 587 Shooks and Heads, 1,015 bdls. Hoops, 80,509 feet Lumber, 10 bales Hay, 14 cases Chairs.

And from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, by the bark M. A. Marshall—143,067 gallons Refined Petroleum, and 13,494 gallons Lubricating Oil.

BRICKS—Trade continues on a limited scale on the basis of former rates. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey at $6 50@$7; Up-river at $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 25; Croton fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $6@$6 25; Jersey at $8 50@$9; Up-river at $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 25; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50, ₱ 1,000.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos stock has been quiet to-day. Holders further advanced prices ¼c. ₱ lb., and offered supplies very sparingly. Buyers were indisposed to operate freely, pending the exhibition of the samples of the 9,400 bags by the South America, just arrived. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was only 18,006 bags, and at the outports 10,211 bags, with 21,500 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been scarce and stiffly held, with a moderate demand noted. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported,) have been summed up thus: 13,600 bags Java, ex Ocean of the same, sold for consumption; [illegible] The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands to-day was only 6,079 bags and 29,015 mats, including 4,102 bags and 29,015 mats Java, 977 bags Costa Rica, 911 bags Mexican, and 84 bags Porto Rico. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 25¼c.@25½c.; fair, 26½c.@26¾c.; good, 27½c.@27¾c.; prime, 28¼c.@28½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 25¼c.@29½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28½c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@28c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been firm and moderately active, on a restricted offering of stock. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$210; do., pipe, $130@$265; do., bbls., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

CORDAGE—Sells rather slowly, quotations exhibiting no important change. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 16½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread 15½c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread, 1⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

COTTON.—The demand for early delivery has been rather brisker, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,635 bales, including 645 bales to shippers, 888 bales to spinners, and 102 bales in transit. And for forward delivery, a livelier movement has been reported, at a decline of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing, however, rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,100 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 23,700 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 15¾c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; March, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; April, 16 9-16c.; May, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; June, 17⅜c.; July, 17¾c. The receipts at this Port to-day were 903 bales, including 330 bales from Wilmington and 573 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 23,321 bales, and thus far this week 129,197 bales, against 126,742 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,360,109 bales, against 2,108,220 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 52,765 bales; exports to the Continent, 19,453 bales. Stock—In New-York, 102,493 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 792,294 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15 3-16	15 3-16
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a much better inquiry noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly for extras in lines, on the basis of $6 90@$7 ₱ bbl., at which figures some 6,250 bbls. have been reported sold since our last, indicating a steadier market for this description of stock. In odd lots some purchases have been made as low as $6 50 for poor. Superfine brands have been in fair request, and held rather more confidently; choice Ohio sold at $6 25, and very inferior Western, in small lots, as low as $5 50 ₱ bbl. In most other descriptions the dealings have been quite moderate within the previous range, buyers having the advantage, and jobbing business in progress. The sales reported since our last have been 14,600 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2, at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6 for fair to good, and $6 15@$6 25 for choice; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7, in lines; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in light demand, on the basis of about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at from $6 85@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... Canada Flour continues dull and nominal within the range of from $9@$11 50 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor fine to choice Superfine; sales 320 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at $4 20@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 85 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 350 bbls.... Bag-meal in request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 63@$1 65 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet within the range of from $2 75@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.... Graham Flour at $6 50@$7 for Western and State, ₱ bbl.... Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely dealt in, mostly by export buyers, at a shade better prices for good to strictly prime stock, the offerings of which have been less urgent. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at $1 63@$1 66 for fair to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 64, for average lots; $1 59@$1 62 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., from cars and afloat, mainly at $1 62 for prime, afloat; $1 62 for choice do. in store, (last evening;) $1 61@$1 62 for No. 1 Chicago and North-west Spring, car lots; $1 61@$1 63 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 60@$1 61 for No. 2 do.; $1 60 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 57½@$1 60 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do., from cars and afloat; $1 60 for strictly prime No. 2 do., (28,000 bushels,) from store, vessel to haul to store; $1 54@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, in lots, and $1 68@$1 70 for good to prime Red Western, odd lots; the general market closing rather slack.... Corn has been quite active again to-day, at comparatively firm prices for sound old, which has been scarce; higher rates for unsound do., which has been freely purchased for export, and easier figures for new, particularly the poorer qualities, which have been in better supply and offered with more eagerness. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 93c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store; 93c. for do., to arrive next week; 95c.@96c. for prime to strictly choice do. do., afloat; 77c.@77½c. for unsound do., in store, (about 83,000 bushels having been taken at these quotations for export;) 84c.@88c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed and Yellow Western; mainly at 86c.@88c. for fair to prime new Mixed, partly for export; 88c. for new White.... Rye quiet, but held firmly; 3,500 bushels held within the range of $1 06@$1 10 for State, Pennsylvania, and Western, in lots.... Barley quoted strong, on the basis of $1 90@$1 92½ for Canada West, in store and afloat; 4,000 bushels sold on private terms; also one car-load of four-rowed State at $1 80 ₱ bushel.... Of Barley-malt, 7,000 bushels Canada West reported sold at $2 ₱ bushel, cash, for light stock; market steady.... Oats have been much depressed, and quoted decidedly lower on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported since our last, of 46,000 bushels at 56c.@60c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 59c.@60c. for the better qualities; 59c.@62c. for White Western, mainly at 61c.@62c. for about prime to choice; 56c. for poor White State, from track; 58c. for good Mixed do., from track.... Feed quiet, and quoted at from $22@$27 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The feature of the market has been the improved demand for Domestic Cloth at firmer prices; 6,000 rolls have been reported sold, part for future delivery, within the range of 12½c.@13c. Otherwise, market tame, but steady.

HIDES—Trade has been slow and values have been quoted weak. Sales have been reported of 2,781 Dry Montevideo, 830 Dry Buenos Ayres, and 488 Wet-salted Rio Grande, on private terms. We quote: Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@28 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Montevideo, 20½@21½ lbs., 26¾c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 25c., gold; Texas, 20@25 lbs., at 22½c.@24½c., currency; Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 46@50 lbs., at 13c.; Rio Grande, 44@48 lbs., at 12c.@13½c.; California at 11½c., gold; Texas, 12c.@13c.; Southern and Western, 9½c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, 9¾c.@10½c., currency; Dry-salted Matamoras, 19c.; Bahia, 15c.; Chili, 19c., gold; Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 27c.@27½c.; Montevideo, 27c., gold; Rough Texas, 22½c.@23c.; Mexican, 23c., currency. The stock in first hands is 49,900 Hides and 869 bales do., against 56,600 Hides and 885 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—The dealings in nearly all kinds of stock have been comparatively limited at essentially unaltered figures; offerings of most kinds of stock moderate.

LEATHER—The demand is good for the leading descriptions, mainly for manufacturing purposes, on a firm basis as to values. Quotations as before.

MOLASSES—There is not much animation apparent in this line at the moment. Prices are without material change. Of New-Orleans, 210 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, at from 68c.@73c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed at 20c.@23c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@24c.; Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter fancy; English Islands, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 63c.@76c., the latter rate for very fancy. Stock in first hands includes 886 hhds. English Islands, 353 hhds. Cuba, 89 hhds. Porto Rico, and 9,000 hhds. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been active and advancing. Strained closed firmly at $2 60@$2 65. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls. Strained at $2 60@$2 65, part iron-bound pkgs.; 1,200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75; 100 bbls. Pale at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar held firmly, but without important business.... Spirits Turpentine quiet; quoted at 48c. bid, and 49c. asked for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, in good demand, and quoted up to 6½c.; sales of 3,000 bbls. reported on private terms.... Refined in fairly active request, and quoted for early delivery at 14¼c.@14½c.; sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls., February option, at 14½c.; 5,000 bbls., first half of March, at 15c., subsequently held at 15¼c.; 5,000 bbls., last half of March, at 14½c.... Refined, at Philadelphia, held above the views of buyers, and quiet.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 19c.; sales, 5,000 cases on private terms.... City Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and tending downward; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $16 25, an extreme price, with inspected quoted at $15 75, and Western Prime Mess, west, at $15. Extra Prime wholly unsettled. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,750 bbls. new Western Mess, March options, at $16, with April reported available at $16 25 ₱ bbl. Contracts for 1,000 bbls. February options were exchanged for March at a difference of 30c. ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in less demand and less firm, especially on the heavier averages. City quoted within the range of 6¾c.@7¾c., and Western at 6⅝c.@7¼c.... Cut-meats in less request, yet quoted firm, with sales of 25 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅝c.; 50 bxs. Long-cut Hams, 15 lbs., at 12¾c.; 75 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 10¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7⅛c.; 500 Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 11c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.... Bacon tamer, prices favoring purchasers. Sales for early delivery, 800 bxs. Short Clear, at 8⅝c., closing at 8¼c.@8⅜c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, at 8⅜c., with February options quoted at 8⅜c. bid, and for next week's delivery at Chicago, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 7¾c.... Lard less sought after, especially for forward delivery, and quoted easier in prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, from ordinary to strictly prime, at 9c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9⅛c.; 150 tcs. choice Western Kettle at 9¾c., and 60 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c., which was the asking price. For forward delivery no transactions were reported; Western Steam, quoted for January at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; February at 9¼c., and March at 9 11-16c.... Beef steady on a moderate trade; sales, 140 bbls. We quote at $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams in demand within the range of $24@$26 ₱ bbl.... Butter moderately sought after, and Cheese in fair demand within the previous range.

SEEDS—Clover quiet but steady; 160 bags sold at 9½c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SKINS—The demand has been on a moderate scale within the previous range as to values. [illegible]

[illegible] transactions were reported. Values were [illegible] nominal. We quote, nominally: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¼c. Refining Sugars have been [illegible] with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1874	34,451	23,894	260,798	1,314
Receipts since Jan. 1	7,361	12,403	96,793	1,396
Total	41,812	35,297	356,591	2,709
Sales, since Jan. 1	20,835	17,924	127,681	1,980
Stock, Jan. 22, 1874	20,977	17,313	228,904	729
Stock, Jan. 23, 1873	20,345	45,569	129,007	419

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow less active but steady; 71,000 lbs. fair to prime sold at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.... Of Stearine 150 tcs. very good to prime sold at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., and 5,000 lbs. City, in hhds., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand at unaltered rates; sales, 1,000 half chests Green, 500 half chests Japan, and 800 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Quiet at 99½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported in the way of berth freights at about steady rates. The offerings were mostly of Cotton, Grain, Flour, Lard, Bacon, and Tobacco. Room not abundant. In the chartering line, the feature of the market was the increased activity in tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, in good part, to arrive, with rates closing stronger. Vessels for the Cotton trade were in moderate demand, and for the Grain trade less sought after.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 60 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 40s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d.; 1,200 bales do., (through freight,) at 7-16d. as it runs; 16,000 bushels Grain, (relet room,) at 13d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 16,000 bushels do., (also relet room,) at 12½d. for Corn, and 13d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 370 bxs. Bacon, part at 55s., and 400 bxs. Cheese on private terms. Also, three barks, with Cotton, 2,800, 2,400, and 2,000 bales, respectively, from Gulf ports, on private terms, privileges extending to the Continent and the Baltic.... For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl; 16,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon at 50s., and 50 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) reported at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... For Antwerp, by steam, 25 hhds. Tobacco at 55s.; 50 cases do. on private terms; quoted at 30s.... For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ₱ lb.... For Bremen, a German bark, 424 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s., or, if to Hamburg, at 6s. 1½d.; another, 399 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,600 bbls. do., same terms; a German ship, 1,111 tons, (to arrive,) with about 8,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.... For the Continent, a British ship, (to arrive,) with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d.; another 1,048 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,300 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 945 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,500 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d., and a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d., with option of Crude do. at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl. A British ship, 1,228 tons, was rumored, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. Petroleum, but the vessel named had been chartered before arrival and previously reported and is now loading for Antwerp.... For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, 1,500 bxs. Bacon, 1,050 pkgs. Tobacco, 260 bags Clover-seed, 3,800 pkgs. Leather, and 900 pkgs. Merchandise, reported at full market rates; also, 40 bbls. Merchandise at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 900 Wet-salted Hides at 50s. ₱ ton.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 Wet-salted Hides at 50s. ₱ ton.... For Stettin, by sail, 600 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Malaga, an American brig, 481 tons, hence with a full cargo of Staves, at about steady rates.... For Calcutta and one other port, a British bark, 616 tons, hence, reported with equal to about 22,000 cases Petroleum on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 3 cars reported to arrive, were 1,207 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,820 head, or 460 cars, against 269 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's prices. Nearly all the Eastern buyers have left for home, and there are but few country dealers remaining. The bulk of the Cattle in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. Sales of 500 head Illinois Steers, averaging from 1,180 lbs. to 1,455 lbs., at $5@$6 12½; 100 head Ohio Steers, averaging from 1,185 lbs. to 1,290 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 75; 16 head Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,146 lbs., at $4 70. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 28,400 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at ½c.@⅝c. off from last week's closing prices. The yards are full of stock; sales of Canada Sheep and Lambs at $5 50@$6; Western Sheep, $4 50@5 50, with choice lots at higher figures. Sales of 1,500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 to 113 lbs., at $5@$6 25; 100 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 84 to 98 lbs., at $5. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,780 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 18,900 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week. The market is dull with but few good droves in the pens. The bulk of the offerings are light, for which there is no demand; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—Flour dull and nominal, and dealers apart. Wheat steady; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 23½; No. 2 Spring at $1 23¾, cash; $1 2[illegible], February; $1 27¼, March; No. 3 Spring at $1 17¼@$1 17½; Rejected at $1 11@$1 12. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales No. 2 Mixed at 57⅛c., cash; 58¼c., May; new No. 2 Mixed at 51c.; Rejected, old, 53c.@54c.; new, 48c.@50c. Oats steady; sales No. 2 at 41¼c., cash; 42c., February; Rejected at 37½c.@38c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2 sold at 77c.@79c. Barley active and higher; sales No. 2 Fall at $1 52@$1 57; No. 3 Spring at $1 32@$1 40, according to location. Whisky dull and lower at 95c. Pork dull and lower; cash sales nominally at $14@$14 10; sales, February at $14 10@$14 12½; March, $14 60@$14 62½, closing dull at inside figures. Lard opened dull and lower, but closed steady, at $8[illegible]$8 90 cash; $9@9 05 February; $9 30 March. Bulk Meats steady; sales, Shoulders at 5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 7½c.; Short Clear Middles, 7¾c. for loose. Green Meats—Shoulders sold at 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅛c. Hams—16 lbs. average sold at 8⅞c.@9c. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal; $6 05@$6 10 bid; $6 20@$6 25 asked. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 159,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Flour—Superfine to Double Extra ranging from $5@$6 50; scarce and wanted. Wheat dull and unchanged, at $1 25½ for No. 2 Spring; No. 3 Fall, $1 45. Corn a shade better, at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East side, on track; 60c.@60½c., in elevators; 61c.@61½c., February. Oats firmer, at 44c.@44½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley steady. Rye quiet at 84c. Whisky unsettled, at 96c.@97c. Pork steady. Green Meats quiet at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats active; large sales of future Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, up country, at 6c.@8c., buyer March; and 6c.@8c.@8½c., seller March; small lots to arrive, 5¾c.@8c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, cash. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 8¾c., spot; sales of Head and Gut, up country, at 8¼c., buyer February. Hogs quiet at $4 60@$4 85 for shipping; $5@$5 25 for packing. Cattle quiet at $4@$4 50 for choice Texan; $4 50@$5 75 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 74,400 bushels; Corn, 41,496 bushels; Oats, 44,800 bushels; Barley, 2,950 bushels. Rail shipments from city elevators—Wheat, 2,450 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat nominal; the disaster on the Buffalo River and loss of property by the ice-break caused a suspension of business; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 52@$1 55; do. No. 2 do., $1 48@$1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales 3,200 bushels on track at 74c. Oats steady; sales Western at 53c. Barley steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 3 at $1 47; Canada held at $1 58@$1 60; Western, $1 60. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Rye nominal; held at $1@$1 05. Dressed Hogs, 7½c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 22½ for No. 1; $1 23½ for No. 2; February, $1 24; March, $1 26¾. Oats steady at 41c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 81c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 12, cash; $14 60, March. Hams, in pickle, firm at 8⅞c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, loose; boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8c. Lard dull at 9¼c. for Kettle; 8⅞c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 48@$1 55. Corn dull at 60c.@63c. Oats unchanged. Barley in fair demand and firm at $1 35. Rye unchanged. Butter firm. Pork firm at $15 50@$15 75. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 8⅞c.@9c.; Kettle, 9½c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, $6 12½@$6 20 ₱ cwt.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 7¾c., cash; 8¼c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7¼c.@[illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8[illegible]. Live Hogs dull, lower; light shipping grades, $5[illegible]5 30; packing, $5 35@$5 50; receipts, 3,200; shipments, [illegible]. Whisky in fair demand and firm at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels in car lots at 80c. Oats—Nominally 50c.@51c. on the track for State. Barley quiet; the last sales were at $1 75 for Up-lake Canada. Corn-meal—$1 65 for bolted and $1 60 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and nominal; No. 2 Red, $1 4[illegible]; $1 51, March. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, [illegible] and January, 66½c.; February, 67c.; April, 70[illegible]; 70¾c.; May, 72c.; June, 72½c.; New, 64c.; [illegible] New, 62c. Oats steady, at 47½c. for No. 1; [illegible] No. 2. Dressed Hogs dull; no sales. Clover-seed [illegible] $5 20. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 [illegible] Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 [illegible] Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; Extra, $1 63; No. 1 White, $1 57½; Amber Michigan, $1 48. Corn steady at 64c. for new. Oats in good demand at 46c. Hogs, [illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 2,000 [illegible] Corn, 3,600 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork quiet and steady at $15 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c. Lard, [illegible] Tierce, 9½c.; Keg, 9¾c.; Steam, 8c. Whisky [illegible] at 94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Wheat in moderate milling demand, but prices were not made public. [illegible] changed in value. Corn higher with a moderate demand; sales, 500 bushels new Mixed Western at [illegible] old held at 96c. Barley rules very strong, with a good malting demand, at very full prices. [illegible] quiet and unchanged in value.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red held at $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 48. Corn [illegible] at 70c.@71c. for Old Mixed, 66c.@67c. for New. Oats steady at 50c. for No. 1 State, 49c. for No. 2 [illegible] White. Petroleum easier and higher [illegible] Standard White in car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22.—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARITANA, (English Opera)—Miss Zeldo Seguin, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. G. Hall.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FRENCH SPY—VARIETIES—Mlle. Zoe, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan, Snow Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies—Afternoon and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS by Mr. J. E. Murdock.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM—(Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The currency was made the subject of a scattering debate in the Senate yesterday, of which Mr. BOUTWELL was the central figure. Many of his remarks, so far as we gather them from the current reports, were sensible. He has made up his mind to oppose all inflation, and he is convinced that money, in this country, cannot be distributed by legislation. If these two ideas could be got firmly into the minds of a majority of the Senate, and if they could be induced to apply them rigidly to all propositions, the country would be a good deal safer than it is. It is to be said, however, that the tendency of the Senate is very strongly conservative, and the adherence of such Western men as HOWE, of Wisconsin, and SHERMAN, of Ohio, to sound views, is a source of encouragement.

A repentance however late being better than none, and, therefore, deserving of encouragement, we gladly note the fact that the Police Commissioners have at last been convinced of the possibility of doing something in the way of street cleaning. Yesterday gangs of men could be seen at work in many of the leading thoroughfares, and, as the result of their labors, the cross-walks were speedily in good condition, so far as the weather would permit. This brief display of energy proves conclusively that, under any ordinary circumstances, our streets can be kept in decent order if the Commissioners will only discharge their duty properly. Our citizens are not unreasonable, and do not expect miracles to be wrought. With a constant succession of snow, thaw, and freeze, the streets must be to a certain extent in an offensive condition. But while we are paying $1,000,000 per annum to keep them clean, it is fair to demand that some effort in that way shall be occasionally made. While the Commissioners are entitled to commendation for the attempts made yesterday, it is still necessary for them to explain why they have not done more. We have shown that they cannot possibly lack the requisite amount of money, and it is incumbent upon them to present any excuse they may have for their gross neglect of duty.

It is not often that we have to praise an act of readier gallantry than that performed by Midshipman LUCIEN SCOTT, of the United States steamer *Alaska*, on her homeward voyage. While engaged in reefing sail, a sailor named ANDERSON was struck by a block, and knocked from the maintop into the water. In addition to a severe scalp wound, his shoulder was dislocated by the accident, and, the steamer going at the rate of six or seven knots an hour, he would undoubtedly have drowned before a boat could have been lowered, had not Midshipman SCOTT unhesitatingly sprung overboard to his assistance. Seizing the drowning man, he swam with him to a life-buoy, and there supported him till they were rescued. The Secretary of the Navy has very properly complimented the gallant young Midshipman in a general order, and it is only just that his conduct should receive general commendation. So long as there is material of this kind in the service—and there is abundance of it—we need have no fear that the navy will not uphold the national honor in every emergency.

The pilots of the Union Ferry Company certainly deserve great praise for the skill and care with which they direct their boats during the heavy fogs now prevalent. That so many hundreds of thousands of people should be transported to and fro across the East River without accident, under circumstances which, if ever, might make accident excusable, and almost inevitable, speaks highly for the caution and ability of these men. At the same time this does not lessen the trouble and embarrassment caused by this exceptional weather of late to Brooklyn residents. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to reorganize the Bridge Company. If it will tend in any way to hasten the completion of that structure, it deserves the hearty support of all whose necessities compel them to frequently cross the East River.

When the Washington correspondents are short of news, they generally fall back upon the statement that Secretary RICHARDSON is about to resign. Secretary RICHARDSON has done service in this way so frequently that he must now be pretty well accustomed to it. Of late, we have had the pleasure of dividing the attentions of the Washington correspondents with him. Some person in the office of that very disreputable paper, the Washington *Republican*, forges a rigmarole about THE TIMES, and gives it out to his brethren. Generally speaking, the little mixture does not travel far, for the craziness of its compounder is perfectly manifest at a glance. But within the last few days a yarn was set afloat with rather more success, since it even took in so sharp a man as Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. At least, the tissue of absurdities appeared in the Washington dispatches of his journal, in common with the Boston *Post* and other papers. The *Sun* made an allusion to it yesterday, in a kindly manner, but that is too shrewd a paper not to detect the improbabilities of the mass of nonsense hatched by that celebrated Irish patriot, Mr. O'MURTAGH, of the *National Republican*. We advise Mr. HALSTEAD and all honest men to be on the look-out for O'MURTAGH, or Mr. O'MUDRAKE, or whatever his name may be, who appears at present to be in a particularly delirious condition.

Considering the length of time that the lower-class Washington correspondent has been at his little game, it is rather surprising that he is able to find anybody ready to believe his stories. It is a pretty safe rule to set down all the reported converations with the President, or Secretary This, or any other public official, as sheer lies—Murtagh mixture. The Washington correspondents attached to most of the leading papers, all over the country, are of course above the assassin work done by some of their fraternity—they may be misled, but they seldom deliberately invent. But there is a class that lives by black-mailing, and by retailing all kinds of scandals about all kinds of men and women. The *National Republican* of Washington seems to be the head-quarters of this *canaille*. Sometimes they will say that a man has murdered his child; at other times he has gambled all his money away, or become a drunkard. By this time the journalism of the country should have outgrown stuff of this kind, but it seems still to be acceptable when it is telegraphed gratuitously, and the only satisfactory point about it is that nobody whose opinion is worth having ever believes a word of it. The respectable Washington correspondents, of whom there are many, should endeavor to rescue their calling and positions from the odium which the miserable Bohemians of the city sometimes bring upon them.

We hope the House will speedily concur in the resolution of Senator ANTHONY passed by the Senate yesterday, which prohibits the printing in the *Congressional Record* of any speech not actually delivered in Congress. Aside from the saving of public money which this reform will secure, it will put an end to a petty but disgraceful imposition. The speech which a member does not deliver, but asks leave to print in the *Record*, as a rule is prepared for him by somebody else, and he appears before his constituents in borrowed plumes, for which the nation has paid an exorbitant price. All that is now needed to stop this expensive swindle is for the House to agree to the Senate resolution.

AN OBSTINATE ILLUSION.

A feeble attempt is being made by some of the Democrats in the House of Representatives to raise some sort of party issue in connection with the subject of cheap transportation. The direction the attempt takes at present is opposition to a through freight railway to be built by the National Government, the leaders in the movement hoping in this way to give their party the benefit of its former prestige as a party in favor of State rights and a strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government. The project is very desperate, and will end, as every similar one has ended for years past, in failure. One insuperable obstacle lies across the path of these political resurrectionists. They cannot unite their own party, or even a controlling portion of it, on their views, and if they could they would not find the controlling portion of the Republican Party opposed to them. Though they might, therefore, make a little party capital in small sections of the country, they could not make the issue a national one, and would lose by it fully as much as they would gain.

It is surprising to see the tenacity with which a large number of Democrats cling to the illusion that they can ever again dispute the supremacy of the country with the Republicans on any question arising out of the old theory of State rights. Doubtless, the degree of power which the National Government should exercise will long be an interesting subject, and may exert considerable influence upon contests that may arise. But that it can be made a national question, determining the possession of the Government, and affording an opportunity for the return of the Democracy to power, is a wild notion. The circumstances under which the doctrine of State rights was able to unite a large body of voters in an organized political party, no longer exist, and nothing like them is likely to occur again within a period for which it is either interesting or profitable to discuss political prospects. It should be remembered that it was not as an abstract political doctrine that it ever possessed engrossing interest for the voters. It was only as a doctrine, the prevalence or rejection of which would affect the interests or prejudices of large portions of the community. In the days of JEFFERSON, when the doctrine originated, its supporters believed that unless they carried the day the country would be given over to some form of government, either monarchical or akin to monarchy, and against such a possibility all the powerful passions aroused by the conflict with the royal Government of England revolted. To the influence of the feelings thus aroused was added that of antipathy to the English on the one side and ardent sympathy with the French on the other. The men who gave to Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. MADISON, and especially the former, their great power as party leaders were animated by sentiments so fervent and so deeply rooted that the modern Democrat's enthusiasm for similar ideas appears in comparison a mere dawdling affectation. They held to their view not from an intellectual conviction of its constitutional authority, or of its soundness in politics, but from fears and hopes as powerful as men ever felt.

With the fading of the immediate associations of the revolution the hold of the doctrine of State rights on men's minds was loosened, and it would probably have soon passed into the limbo of forgotten political excitements if it had not been revived by the slavery contest. That contest not only revived it, but made the advocacy of and opposition to it ten-fold more bitter and more obstinate than ever before. The doctrine itself, as a proposition in constitutional interpretation, had neither gained nor lost in validity. Little new light was thrown upon it, and the arguments used for and against it were almost identical with those which were advanced at the beginning of the century. But a new set of interests and passions were appealed to, and the people to be influenced by them were more numerous, and, as a political community, far more important. The jealousy of England and the sympathy with France were no longer powerful. But on the one hand the slaveowners were jealous of their rights of property and resentful of the aggressive energy of the North, and on the other hand the opponents of slavery were zealous for a moral reform, and profoundly afraid of the effect of slavery on the prosperity of the country. It was the arraying of these feelings against each other which made State rights a matter for effective political dispute.

We should suppose that it would be evident to any half-informed student of our politics that no such forces can be now called into play by the discussion of this doctrine. It is extremely improbable that for many years any circumstances will arise to make the doctrine even remotely controlling. That the Democrats cling to the hope of reviving it is due partly to their utter poverty in every other resource, and partly to a tendency, not unusual in old age, to seek to recall the things of the past. We have repeatedly said that it is a great misfortune that the Democrats insist on thus turning their heads forever away from the present, and walking backward in the midst of all the important matters that should claim the attention of political leaders of our day. But we confess we see little hope of a change until a new generation shall have come up of men who are able to see things as they are, and as they are likely to be, and who shall not be continually trying to rally a lot of indifferent followers around questions that have long since lost all living interest.

TWO OBJECTIONABLE BILLS.

Legislative business has evidently arrived at that stage in which it needs close watching. When one day gives birth to a revival of the Viaduct Railroad job, and to a very suspicious move against the Department of Docks, and when the next sees the introduction of such bills as those presented by Mr. DALY and Mr. LEAKE, it becomes clear that the activity of all the Houses, including the third, is in full swing. Mr. DALY'S bill is for the declared purpose of transferring certain powers and duties from the Department of Parks to the Common Council. Unless during the brief SWEENY, HILTON, and FIELDS interregnum, the Department of Parks has never been conducted in a fashion to please the baser sort of politicians. Probably the chief secret of its almost unique administrative success, and of its special popularity with the tax-payers, has been due to that fact. However this may be, certain political managers, more adroit than conscientious, have succeeded during the last two years in considerably restricting the functions of the Park Department. In 1872, it was deprived, by a legislative juggle, of its jurisdiction over the up-town boulevards and avenues. Last year this restrictive legislation was affirmed and somewhat extended. The bill introduced yesterday is designed to carry this process a little further.

The immediate occasion for Mr. DALY'S bill is the conflict of authority existing between the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks in regard to the laying out and grading of Riverside and Morningside avenues. These thoroughfares are even more closely connected with the parks whose names they bear than its immediate approaches are with Central Park. The very irregular nature of the ground in both the new parks—the abrupt elevations and rapid descents which distinguish their entire area—render it absolutely essential that the same authority which lays out the parks should also determine the grades of the avenues that describe long, irregular curves along their edges. A glance at the map will convince the least practical of observers about this fact, and people having any actual acquaintance with such works can imagine the waste of labor and of money which would attend a double supervision in a matter of this kind. If the doubt which rests upon the interpretation of recent acts hinders the prosecution of the work, the Legislature can easily solve that difficulty, in the interest both of the City and of the unemployed laborers, by placing the authority where it belongs, viz., in the Department of Parks. To transfer powers of such magnitude to a body so thoroughly incapable of exercising them as the Common Council, is not only to disregard the whole theory of our present system of local government, but also to make an opening for political peddling in petty offices and for the most demoralizing kind of political jobbery.

Another bill, evidently dictated by a somewhat similar spirit, is that legislating the Controller and Corporation Counsel out of office, and providing for a Spring election to fill their places by popular vote. This measure we confess our entire inability to understand. The people certainly don't want it, and if any class of politicians are likely to profit by it, we should imagine it would be those who obey the orders of JOHN MORRISSEY. A Spring election for Municipal officers may or may not be a good thing—it was certainly warmly opposed by the Republicans last session—but it seems ridiculous enough to select out of the entire Municipal system two officers to be specially subjected to the ordeal of an election in June. It is equally impossible to divine the reasons which moved the framers of this bill to select the two whom they have done. In running their eye over the framework of the City Government, with a view to remodeling it, one might naturally have supposed that the rottenness and incapacity of the Police Department would have arrested their attention. But instead of that we find that the only official who has borne the brunt of the Reform contest from its beginning is selected for removal, and another who has fairly earned public approval, is thrown in to bear him company. If it is desired to establish the principle of a Spring election, that should be canvassed on its own merits, and should apply to the entire ticket for City officers. If it is desired to make the Controller and Corporation Counsel elective, that also should be discussed apart from any measure of obvious personal hostility to either. The people have got heartily sick of the system of underhand political tricks and conspiracies, of which this bill is an outcome. The worry and expense of a special election will certainly not tell in favor of whichever party favors it, and when that election is proposed for a purpose evidently hostile to the public interest, the proposal will be likely to elicit no small amount of popular indignation.

THE PUBLIC AND THE STREET CARS.

Much of the discomfort arising from the present condition of our street-car travel the public itself is responsible for. Submission invites imposition, and just as long as people suffer themselves to be treated like cattle on public conveyances, just so long will the owners of these vehicles continue so to treat them. Habit, it is said, makes an eel indifferent to skinning, and the same powerful anæsthetic has gradually inured the average New-Yorker to the torture of being regularly crushed and all but suffocated twice a day. Indeed, to the stupefying effect of the process may doubtless be ascribed the willingness of so many to tolerate the outrage, and the alacrity of not a few to speak for its perpetuation.

The other day we printed a letter objecting to the proposed law to compel the car companies to receive only such passengers as they could furnish with seats. The writer of this communication is quite sure that in the event of such a law being passed, he would actually be compelled to walk as much as a mile and a half, from his office in the Cooper Institute to his residence in Thirty-ninth street, every afternoon. This certainly is a dreadful prospect to look forward to, and quite justifies our correspondent's eagerness to contribute $50 toward the defeat of so oppressive an enactment. Doubtless, by a proper application to the "skilled talent" in the service of the car companies, he will find an opportunity of putting his money where it will do the most good. But if, as we suspect to be the case, this letter may be taken as an index to a certain amount of public sentiment on the subject, it is worth while to examine the grounds of the opposition thus revealed.

At the outset it may be said that if the public are willing to ride in the present fashion, they should be allowed to do so. This, however, is but partly true. The laziness and lack of energy which are willing to submit to imposition and discomfort rather than walk a mile and a half are, unhappily, not uncommon. Another large and, we are glad to believe, increasing class of the community are indifferent on the subject, because they prefer to walk any distance rather than endure the disgust and actual humiliation which even a short ride in a crowded street car entails. In our climate there is not more than one or, at most, two months out of twelve in which a healthy man, or woman either, ought not to be able to walk twice a day the average distance, say three miles—a large estimate—between home and business. The necessary time might, with a little management, be saved elsewhere, and the gain in health and strength would be inestimable. But, making all the exceptions, there still remains a large and respectable portion of the traveling public whose circumstances compel the constant use of the cars, who are unwilling to ride packed in painful intimacy with, it may be, the most offensive companionship, like herrings in a barrel, good and bad, and who have a right to demand whatever relief is practicable.

The mere fact that anything is an outrage and a swindle will not, perhaps, in these *laissez-aller* days, be accepted as sufficient reason for protesting against and, if possible, abolishing it at any cost of temporary inconvenience. But if reform is ever to be had in our present methods of local transit, we must be prepared to submit to much temporary inconvenience for the sake of permanent relief. If a law is ever passed requiring the car companies to give proper value for the money they receive, many people will, for a time, be obliged to walk who never walked before. But this is a difficulty which will remedy itself in various ways. The necessity for riding will, in many cases, diminish with the facility, and men who have learned the advantages of pedestrianism will wonder how they stood the street-car torture so long. Perhaps, by some miracle of self-sacrifice, such persons as have strength and time to walk, will leave the cars to those who have not. The companies will have their ingenuity stimulated by lessening receipts, and will either add to the number and frequency of their cars, or substitute for their present ones others with increased sitting room. Travel will be equalized on the different routes, diverted from the overcrowded lines like the Third and Eighth Avenue, to the neglected ones like the Second and Ninth. New lines will be built; seats arranged upon the roofs of the cars; perhaps—who knows?—a cab system made possible, like that of London or Paris. Best of all, the general embarrassment will set at work such an irresistible force of enlightened selfishness as will give us rapid transit almost before we know it.

It will be seen that we do not expect the proposed law to accrue to the entire benefit of the street-car companies, nor immediately to the unalloyed advantage of the public. But it will be a step in advance, and it will bring change where change is almost sure to be improvement. Those who are unwilling to endure the present troubles of reform for the sake of its future compensations, deserve no better doom than perpetual imprisonment in a Third avenue car at its climax of dirt and suffocation.

THE MARRIAGE TO-DAY.

The union which is to take place to-day between the imperial families of England and Russia is an event of very little direct political importance. No cause is threatened by it, no complications will arise out of it, or be solved by it. But it has assumed a more than ordinary interest, partly from the novelty of the alliance, partly from the favor with which it has been received by the English people, and partly from the power and historical renown of the two houses. But it is not unprecedented. IVAN IV., one of the most liberal-minded rulers that Russia has had, was extremely anxious to take to wife the virgin Queen of England, and if his suit had been successful, it is more than probable that the subsequent history of Europe would have been very different from what it is. But a little more than eight hundred years ago, the daughter of an English King did become Queen of Russia. After the battle of Hastings, HAROLD'S daughter fled to Denmark to solicit the protection of King SWEYN. Not only was the favor granted, but the King found her a husband also, in the person of WALNEMARUS, or JARISLAUS, King of Russia. In those days such unions were usually of some significance. Yet five hundred years elapsed before any active effort was made by the Russian Emperor to open up intercourse, even with Britain; and that effort was the result of British enterprise, which, through a company established for the purpose of maritime discovery, first reached the White Sea. IVAN VASSILIEWITCH first sent an Ambassador to the British court "with presents and gifts as a manifest argument of a mutual amitye, to be made and continued between their Majesties and subjects for the commodities of both realms and peoples." But the perils of the sea were great in those days. The expedition went in four ships. Two of these were wrecked on the coast of Norway, another went to pieces on the rocky shores of Scotland, and one, only after a voyage of eight months, reached the mouth of the Thames. The prospect, therefore, was not encouraging, and although the Russian Ambassador was well received at London, and MARY sent back munificent presents to IVAN, the endeavor was, commercially speaking, a failure.

There are many reasons why a connection between the ruling houses of Russia and England should not have taken place before. The reader of history will readily understand them; but it has been evident for at least a quarter of a century past that those causes have been fading away. The event, therefore, which takes place to-day, even if we regard the political aspect of the subject, need be no cause for surprise. The influences which hitherto held England and Russia apart have ceased to exist, and the English nation hails the union of the two royal families as a good omen for the future. Next to the marriage of the Prince of WALES with a Princess of DENMARK, nothing in the history of the Queen's children has been more popular. German Princes are not favorites with the British people. Prince FRIEDRICH WILHELM was accepted by them as a suitable husband for the Princess VICTORIA, who thereby became prospectively Queen of Prussia, and now Empress of Germany. But Prince LUDWIG of Hesse was little cared for, and the disposal of the Princess HELENA to Prince CHRISTIAN was more than unpopular.

Should any cause for disagreement arise between the two Governments, it is quite out of the question to think that the fact of the Princess MÁRIE having become Duchess of EDINBURGH will exert any influence whatever upon the settlement of the dispute. But it may tend indirectly to lessen the probabilities of any such disagreement. It will certainly exercise a moral influence, even though it can be of no political import. It brings the two nations more closely together. It tends to increase social intercourse between them. It will give to each a better understanding, and thereby a better appreciation, of the other. And this is a great advantage gained. Although so much is heard from alarmists about the contest between the power of Britain and Russia in Asia that is to be thought inevitable, it is a matter of tolerable certainty that the interests of the two nations are not so antagonistic in the East as they are often represented to be. It needs but a better mutual understanding between the peoples to make this a conviction in the minds of both. And anything which promises even remotely to further that knowledge must be a blessing to them and to civilization. It is in this light that the event which is to-day the cause of rejoicing throughout the wide domain of the two greatest empires in the world must be regarded. Then, the true import of the marriage will be understood, and then, too, we venture to predict that no more hearty wishes for the prosperous issue of the occasion will go up from any of the Queen's or the Czar's dominions than those which the true American will be ready to accord.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AT THE WEST.

The States of the central West have a high reputation throughout the Union for the excellent quality of their schools. Michigan is certainly unsurpassed in the country for its primary education. Even the North-west, as far away as Iowa and Minnesota, has framed a remarkable system of popular education. But there is evidently somewhere in this school system "a screw loose." The public instruction has not taught the masses to think. Indeed it has not laid some of the foundation axioms in practical sciences. The average classes of the community have not been taught the great results of human experience in all ages and countries. There are now in all practical sciences certain truths, or axioms, or principles, which no intelligent man doubts. They are so taught that every child understands them. Even in so general and philosophic a science as politics, every youth in England and America is familiar with truths which are settled. He never thinks of questioning them. The ideas, for instance, that the majority should govern; that an oppressive law must be resisted only by legal means; that taxation and representation must go together, and many similar doctrines, would seem novelties to a French youth, while to our own young men they have become almost as axioms. This shows a general intelligent condition of political education among us which gives us a great advantage. Now, it is evident that in one important practical science, the West is as far behind in thorough education, relatively to many other countries, as the French are in the political science.

Congress is unquestionably a fair representative of the education of each part of the country. The average Western Congressman represents the average Western man. From the discussions in Congress this session, it is apparent that the Western mind is utterly uninformed as to the simplest axioms in political economy. The members, especially some from the North-west, enter on the discussion of this ancient science, as if nothing had been settled by human experience, as though no country before had resorted to irredeemable currency to pay its war debts, and no other nation had experienced the unchangeable laws of political economy where paper takes the place of gold as currency. One would think from the utterances of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa; Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, that the United States were sublimely elevated above the laws of finance; that the Treasury had only to issue unlimited quantities of paper money to enrich every producer and sustain every consumer; that we could not have too much of so good a thing as money; and that all countries which enjoyed irredeemable paper currency were raised above panics and financial disturbances, while it was the hard money countries which were periodically shaken by money convulsions.

Mr. WILSON ventured to utter the platitude, which ought to have long since been consigned to the limbo of fallacies, that "every particle of the property of the United States was pledged to pay the United States notes," and therefore nothing could be safer than these notes. Mr. WILSON might have remembered that in the oft-quoted history of the French *assignats*, all the land of France was pledged in payment of these bonds, and yet it took 3,000 francs to buy a cup of coffee. The Confederate States pledged three hundred millions of cotton for the security of their bonds, but we may yet recall the experience that a Southern housekeeper found it necessary to take a market-basket of money to the market, while she could bring back her purchases in her pocket. These Western gentlemen seem to forget that a security of general property for a currency is nothing to the world. The only basis the world wants is gold and silver. They also never bear in mind that the increase of paper would not help their farmers in the least, but would immediately be swallowed up in prices. Mr. GORDON, whose mind must have been in a peculiarly hazy condition, wanted "more paper in order to lower the rate of interest!" As if, when all other prices had risen, say fifty per cent., through a fifty per cent. increase of the currency, interest alone would remain at eighteen per cent. per annum, as it is now in Georgia, or as though money was not a commodity as much as cotton. Why should a money-broker exercise a noble self-denial and keep his price down fifty per cent., but his neighbor, the cotton-broker, put his up the same degree?

Mr. MORTON, from whom better things might have been expected, speaks as though he had never read the most elementary treatise of political economy, or the simplest history of the financial experience of Europe. He knows perfectly well that the policy he favors will merely force the country through the same round of inflation and speculation, carrying up the prices of every article consumed by the farmers he represents, while the price of the wheat they sell must depend on foreign demand, and be measured in other currency; that irredeemable paper currency will bring the savings of the country to our money-centres, to be there again ventured in wild stock speculation; that under his policy the rich will grow richer and the poor poorer, and that if two hundred millions should be added during this session to the currency, it would need but a year or two to reabsorb it in increased prices, and so bring about a stringency again. When the next great financial crash comes, as come it surely will if the Western policy be adopted, the country may ascribe its ruin to want of knowledge in the Western States of the simplest principles of political economy.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The recital of "Martha" at the Academy of Music, last evening, attracted a large audience. "Martha" has been sung so often that its latest recital really suggests nothing in the way of comment, while Miss Kellogg's personation of the heroine, and Mrs. Seguin's portrayal of *Nancy* are almost as familiar themes. Miss Kellogg sings the music allotted to *Lady Henrietta* with unimpeachable correctness and taste, and if her bearing in the boudoir scene, before she assumes the rustic garb and manners of *Martha*, were but tinged by a little more of the elegance befitting the high-born character she represents, her acting would not leave much to be desired. The single incident of importance, yesterday, was, however, the début, as *Lionel*, of a new tenor, Mr. Joseph Maas. Mr. Maas, who is a young man, has a voice of pleasant quality, though veiled and by no means powerful; he attains quite easily to the B flats scattered through the score, and manages his tones with considerable discretion. The impression wrought by his efforts was decidedly favorable; he shared the honors of the love-passages in the third act with Miss Kellogg, and, in the fourth act, had to repeat a portion of his air. Mr. G. F. Hall appeared as *Plunkett*. The choral work was not so faithfully done as in "Lucy of Lammermoor," but there was no serious mishap. It must be mentioned that *Plunkett's* solos and the final bars of the third act were omitted. To-night, Mme. Van Zandt is to sing in "Maritana."

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—Joint resolutions have been passed by the General Assembly of this State condemning the Civil Rights bill. The resolutions affirm that the effect of the passage of the bill will be to break up the public school system of Georgia. All appropriations will be withheld by the Legislature should the bill pass.

THE NEW-JERSEY GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

TRENTON, N. J. Jan. 22.—The Grand Lodge of Masons closed its annual session to-day. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. G. M., W. A. Pembroke, of Elizabeth; R. W. D. G. M., James V. Bentley, of Morristown; R. W. S. G. W., Marshall B. Smith, of Passaic; R. W. J. G. W., Joseph L. De La Cour, of Camden; R. W. G. T., Charles Bechtel, of Trenton; R. W. G. S., Joseph H. Hough, of Trenton; R. W. D. G. S., W. D. Rutan, of Jersey City; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Henry Veahlage; Senior Grand Deacon, J. C. Fitzgerald; Junior Deacon, R. J. Wylie; Grand Marshal, Charles Ross; Stewards, R. B. Pearce and M. B. Taylor; [illegible] Howell; District Deputy Grand Masters—First, J. H. Stevens; Second, R. C. Bugby; Third, A. A. Ward; Fourth, George W. Jones; Fifth, J. H. Bunting; Sixth, J. L. Clark; Seventh, John Kennard.

OBITUARY.

EUPHROSYNE PAREPA-ROSA.

A very sad dispatch reaches us this morning. A telegram from London, dated Jan. 23, 6 A. M., announces that Mme. Parepa-Rosa died last night. Many thousand persons will be deeply touched by this news, for Mme. Rosa was widely known in this country, and was not only an admired artist, but one popular in no common degree. Near relatives in this City were in no way prepared for the tidings, for no information as to her illness, even, had reached them during the afternoon. It was, however, known that Mme. Rosa had met with an accident on Christmas Day, and it is conjectured that she succumbed yesterday to its consequences. It is not, of course, possible, at the present hour, to review in detail a life unusually varied in incident and a career of exceptional brilliancy. But a few dates and facts are at hand. Euphrosyne Seguin was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1839. Although born on Scottish soil, it was to Eastern Europe she owed her paternal, and to Western Europe her maternal, lineage. Her mother was a Miss Seguin, sister to the great basso; her father, Baron Georgiades De Boyesku, of Bucharest, whose early death after this union left the Baroness, then twenty-one years old, a widow and her infant Euphrosyne an orphan. The so-called *mésalliance* of the Baron Boyesku with (an English lady) the Baroness, had the effect of completely isolating the latter from her husband's friends, and his union with a Protestant depriving her (after his death) of her rights of heritage or even dowry, she was compelled to adopt the stage as a profession, and depend upon her talents to earn a competence for herself and orphan child. Euphrosyne, under the fostering care of her mother, soon exhibited her remarkable gifts of voice, her love for music, and her surprising facility in the acquirement of languages. Her studies progressed with amazing rapidity, and from her earliest childhood she sang deliciously, and spoke fluently English, French, Italian, German, and Spanish. When a mere girl of eighteen, Euphrosyne made her first public appearance in opera at Malta, as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," with most flattering success. This event was followed by her appearance in opera at Naples, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Madrid, and Lisbon. Her exertions created quite a flutter in the musical world. In 1857, with Gardoni, Ronconi, and Tagliafico, she awakened a *furore* at the Royal Italian Opera in London, where she sang "I Puritani." Shortly after her arrival in England, she was honored with an invitation to visit the Queen and the royal family at Osborne, and it is understood that her accomplishments produced an impression upon her hosts which time has never effaced. The young artist at once became a great favorite with the public. In concerts, public and private, sacred or miscellaneous, in oratorio, in Italian, English, or German opera, or in towns in the provinces, her time was fully occupied, and no songstress probably ever achieved, in the same period, an equal amount of downright hard work. She remained in London from 1859 to 1866. During that time she was married to a Captain in the British Army, but became a widow sixteen months after the wedding. Subsequent to her loss she was induced to accept one of the numerous offers that had been made her to visit the United States. Mme. Rosa arrived here and appeared at Irving Hall, under the management of Mr. H. L. Bateman, on Sept. 18, 1866. We cannot undertake to follow Mme. Rosa further in the present hurried sketch. She married, as the reader will remember, Mr. Carl Rosa, and at a later day appeared in English and Italian opera. Of the lady's rank in art we shall await another opportunity to speak.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22.—In accordance with plans made by prominent Cincinnati business men soon after the reception of the news of Chief Justice Waite's appointment, President Covington, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, sent a written invitation this morning to the new Chief Justice, asking him to be present at to-day's session of the Chamber of Commerce, in company with the members of the Constitutional Convention, over which he presides. In response, the members of the convention adjourned at noon, and in a body, with Mr. Waite at their head, repaired to the Chamber, where President Covington and a large body of prominent Cincinnatians received them with the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with liveyl satisfaction of the confirmation of Hon. Morrison R. Waite as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and rejoice that a citizen of our State of such well-known integrity of character and talent has been chosen for the second position in our Government.

Being conducted to the platform, Chief Justice Waite was welcomed with hearty cheers, and President Covington delivered an address of welcome, referring to the distinguished honor conferred by the United States upon Mr. Waite, a man of integrity, culture, and great mental endowments.

In reply the Chief Justice said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FRIENDS: It was written in the bond by which I bound myself to come here to-day that speeches should not be in order. Commercial honor I know to be the higher law governing the gentlemen I see before me, and I know you will not permit me to be the first to break over this rule, established for your guidance. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have received me.

His remarks concluded, he was conducted to the floor of the chamber, where he received many hearty and personal congratulations, after which the session adjourned.

A SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE NOMINATION.

LYME, Conn., Jan. 22.—At Old Lyme, the birthplace of Judge Waite, the citizens to-day fired a salute in honor of his appointment and confirmation as Chief Justice.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

REPORTED INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS—MR. PINCHBACK AND SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—It is reported that Senator Morton's action with reference to Pinchback's seat in the Senate was based upon the confession of Pinchback himself, of questionable practices in securing his election by the Louisiana Legislature. It is said that, damaging reports about the election having reached Mr. Morton, he sent for Pinchback, who made a clean breast of it, whereupon Morton abandoned the policy of seating Pinchback on the *prima facie* case, and asked that the case be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the conduct of Pinchback. The latter, it is said, is very angry at his treatment, declares for a new election, and threatens damaging disclosures regarding the operations of the Louisiana politicians. The reason of his course is said to be his exclusion from the benefits and privileges of the Kellogg "ring."

Representatives Sheldon and Sypher, Ex-Senator Harris, and Revenue Officer Pitkin, all of Louisiana, called on the President to-day, to express, it is said, their views in opposition to a new election in that State. Senator Carpenter and Gen. Butler also had interviews with the President. It is asserted that these gentlemen are on the other side of the question in Louisiana.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS AS MEMBERS OF THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22.—A special message from the Governor to the Territorial Legislature states that in the present Legislature there are seven Probate Judges, three County Clerks, ten Mayors of cities, and one Territorial Warden of the Penitentiary. He recommends that a law be enacted that persons can hold but one office. He also recommends the passage of a law providing for minority representation.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to-day discussed the question of locating the next State Fair, but arrived at no conclusion. A [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS—LATE FIGHTING—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874.

Some journals have got into the habit of calling the Spaniards Don Quixotes, and no nickname suits them less than the one just mentioned. Nowhere in the pages of *Quixote* can we find that the noble Hidalgo De la Mancho ever pretended to do a thing which be did not really undertake. If he was mad, there was method in his madness; Quixote was a knight errant, but not a speculator; a man of many whims, and unfortunate, but a man who meant what he said, and who, like his parent, the immortal Cervantes, would have sacrificed life and wealth to battle for his country and defend her principles, whatever they might have been. Why, then, apply the honored name of Quixote to a people who, day after day, speak of patriotism and do not practice it; who condemn the insurgents, and do not go forth to fight them; who swear and rave against speculators, while the worst speculators are their own leaders; and who, instead of risking their own lives, want Sancho Panza to do it for them? A Mr. Manuel Nunez, who claims to be a working man and to have fought against the insurgents, published a most terrible and significant card in yesterday's *Diario*, asking the following questions: 1. How do the insurgents dress, and what do they eat in the woods? 2. Where do they get their provisions from, and in what manner? 3. Whether the fields of the Eastern Department, which have been completely destroyed since the outbreak of the revolution, produce these articles? 4. Are the insurgents stronger and braver than we are? 5. Can the army, which is scattered about to guard *trochas*, encampments, &c., fight and destroy the enemy? 6. Would the army, if collected, be stronger than now, when scattered? 7. Are the mountains to which the insurgents can retreat as a last resort closed to us? 8. Have we paid for and sufficiently remunerated espionage, and have we practiced it to the extent such a useful ally should be used? 9. Do we or do we not desire to finish the war and end its consequences? If we do, let us attend to the prudent counsels of the *Diario*, and if not, let us go to sleep and be awakened by the insurgents calling at our doors." These questions, asked by a Spaniard, probe the wound to its depth, and tell the whole story. The hints and covert accusations are so pointed that everybody understands them, and we have thus in an indirect manner the acknowledgment from Spanish sources that the insurgents are not insurgents or enemies of Spain at all, but good Spaniards who ought to be well thought of because they are furnished with clothing, arms, ammunition, and provisions by the Spaniards. The question, whether the insurgents are braver than the Spaniards, is easily answered; the Cubans are no braver than the Spaniards, but they are more patriotic and self-sacrificing, and that may make them appear braver. In fact, the Cubans in the field have shown that they are patriotic in an anti-Spanish sense to the utmost degree. This, however, is not sufficient to obtain their independence, and the Spaniards, if provided with men and resources, may yet recover their lost ground and prestige.

RECENT FIGHTING.

Gen. Portilla arrived at Puerto Principe, and at once began scrutinizing the list of the inhabitants of the city, asking questions about each of them. This resulted in the arrest of about thirty Cubans, some of them having formerly belonged to the insurgent army. He also found out who had stolen valuable documents bearing on the insurrection, and compromising prominent Cubans, from the office of the Chief of Police, and he recovered the documents, which, strange to say, had not been destroyed. In a military way, Portilla was not so fortunate as the guerrillas belonging to the Asturianos battalion who went out to fight the insurgents; on the following day a few came back with the information that the others had gone to meet their maker or had been captured by Sanguili's cavalry. The loss of the Spaniards in this engagement was fifty-two killed and prisoners. Col. Ezponda, at the head of 800 men, left Holguin in pursuit of the enemy. These figures are taken from the *Diario de la Marina* of to-day, and the same journal announces in another column that Col. Ezponda had met the enemy near Melones, in the Eastern Department, and had fought on the 9th inst. Here the number of Ezponda's men is given at 650, and that of the enemy as much larger. The question arises now, what became of the other 150 men, as, in the account of the battle, which, according to the Spanish account, lasted six hours and a half, the Spaniards confess only to a loss of four officers and sixteen soldiers killed, and fourteen officers and fifty soldiers wounded? The official account also admits that the Spaniards were compelled to leave, and could not know the loss of the enemy, owing to the prolonged and severe combat. Therefore, only 20 men of Esponda's column are accounted for as lost, they having been killed by bullets. This leaves 130 still unaccounted for, and also gives an air of veracity to the statements of a Cuban who professes to have reliable information which sets the loss of the Spaniards at 95 killed and at over 200 wounded, many of the latter falling into the hands of the insurgents as prisoners. By next mail we shall undoubtedly receive further particulars of this affair, which appears to be one of the severest engagements fought since the outbreak of the war. In other jurisdictions matters look equally unpromising for the Spaniards. A commission from the Casino Español and Board of Bayamo Aldermen, now in this city, has already called on the Captain General to see if something could not be done to afford protection, as they can no longer go outside of the city limits without a strong military escort. One of the commissioners told your correspondent that he was afraid that he would have to abandon all his interests in Bayamo, as he could no longer do any business, and thereby earn a livelihood, while called upon to do military duty every other day.

HAVANA GOSSIP.

In the meantime the City of Havana continues full of officers on waiting orders, and a battalion or two can be found every evening at the Louvre and the Park. These men are called "stay-at-homes," but they cannot go forth and fight unless they are given orders to do so and men given them to command. There are no men for this purpose, and every battalion and company has its full complement of officers. The Captain General is now discussing the advisability of making all these officers Lieutenant Colonels on half pay, and giving the higher grades the pay they receive in Spain. If he carries this measure out the Treasury will be the gainer by about $170,000 a month. It would be a good plan to send these officers to guard the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. It has been cut twice within ten days, thus necessitating the departure of Brigadier Bascones from Puerto Principe to prevent a more serious interruption intended by the Cubans.

AID FROM SPAIN.

A telegram from the Serrano Government has been received by the Captain General informing him that the "necessary resources" would be forwarded to this island to suppress the revolution at once. What is meant by "necessary resources" the telegram does not state, but I suppose it signifies men, money, patriotism of the right kind, honest officials, and a guarantee that slavery will not be meddled with under [illegible]. We are [illegible] before the end of February or the middle of March their presence will be almost useless on account of the rainy season and its influence on their health. The same telegram also assures Jovellar that he enjoys the full confidence of the Government. This does away with the rumors in circulation that Gen. Pavia, the conqueror of the Cortes, was to receive the Captain Generalcy of Cuba as a reward for his action in Madrid. Spain cannot send any money, and consequently its offers of assistance are limited to the sending of soldiers, if they can be had, and to assistance for the slave-owners rendered by not attacking slavery. The latter item is the only one in which the *pro-hombres* of the Spanish party in Cuba are interested.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The Spaniards have often threatened to exercise the right of search in case the United States should recognize the Cubans as belligerents. No recognition has as yet been accorded; nevertheless, American vessels are boarded on the high seas, the brig Margaret, of and from New-Orleans, commanded by Capt. Blakeney, having been visited by a boat from a Spanish gunboat. The following is a transcript from the log-book:

> "On Saturday morning, Jan. 10, at 3 A. M., while under short sail, and waiting for daylight, Morro bearing south by west, distant ten miles, boarded by a boat commanded by an officer from a Spanish gunboat, who demanded a full account of the cargo, where from, and whither bound, name of vessel and Captain, this conversation being held in the cabin. On going on deck said officer ordered the hatches taken off, which was promptly refused, and the officer was notified that it could only be done under protest, at which the officer got into his boat and returned to his ship. The officer remained thirty minutes on board the Margaret."

The Captain further stated verbally that the officer behaved very politely and that the gunboat remained near him until almost daylight, when the Captain squared his sails and came into Havana, informing Consul General Hall of what had occurred. I understand that Admiral Scott has written to the Spanish Admiral inquiring why such an act had been committed, and informing the Admiral that he could not allow the boarding of peaceable merchant vessels, it being clear that no suspicious craft would remain under shortened sail within a few miles of the principal port in the island. It is reported that the Admiral disavowed the proceeding of the Commander, and sent a suitable apology to Admiral Scott.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The financial question appears to be settled, so far as the discussion by the Junta of the Debt is concerned, and the plan has been submitted to the Council of Administration and the Captain General. The Junta wishes the Government of Spain to accept the debt due to the Spanish Bank for moneys advanced during the war in San Domingo and to Gen. Prim when he went to Mexico, to be accepted as a debt of the whole Spanish nation for the present, the island to reassume this debt and pay it when it can afford to. It wishes, also, to withdraw thirty millions of paper money from circulation, and in its stead to issue thirty millions of six per cent. gold bonds, these bonds to be distributed throughout the island, and the people to be compelled to take them, paying for them in three installments and within a year. This loan alone will not suffice to pay the whole debt, and it is intended to place another loan of five millions every year on the market. The withdrawal of thirty millions from circulation within one year will certainly produce another crisis, different from the one now existing.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Counterfeit bills on the Spanish Bank for $300, $50, and $20 have been in circulation for some time, and the Police have succeeded in arresting nearly all the persons concerned in their manufacture or distribution. Over $500,000 in counterfeit money, and the plates, have been secured, and of the twenty-seven persons connected with this affair twenty-five are truly loyal Spaniards, and half of them reported to be volunteers. The Police are searching for others. The band was well and thoroughly organized, and extended its operations all over the island.

QUASIMODO.

NEW-JERSEY REPORTS.

The Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, now in session, has just received, in printed form, a number of documents, accompanying Gov. Parker's message, giving in detail the operations of the various departments of the State Government. Among them are documents relating to the insane, the militia, the State Prison, deaf and dumb and feeble-minded, showing, not only what the State is doing, but also what it is desired to do.

The Commissioners of the new Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains have just made a request to the authorities for an appropriation of $600,000 to prosecute the work during 1874. The annual report of the managers of the asylum at Trenton shows that although the number at that institution is gradually decreasing, owing to the withdrawal of patients, there are still a large number of insane in the State, and that the number has daily accessions. During the past year 131 patients were received, 45 were discharged recovered, 71 improved, 19 unimproved, and 43 died, leaving 653 patients still in the asylum. This is a net decrease of 47, but still 153 beyond its proper capacity. Besides these, it is estimated that there are at least 400 patients in the various counties of that State. The sexes are nearly equal (337 men and 363 women.) Owing to the crowded condition of the building, the proper care of the patients has been interfered with. Early and prompt treatment often is the only chance of recovery, while delay frequently makes the disease of long duration, and in some cases permanent. Since the establishment of the asylum in 1848, nearly 4,500 cases have been treated, of which 2,800 have left it improved or recovered.

The militia of the State, by the annual report of the Quartermaster General, comprises 131,578 persons of the legal age, of which some 3,500 are enrolled in the uniform militia, including a large number of veterans of the late war. The expense during last year was $66,171, of which nearly $35,000 was for rent of armories, $8,000 for encampments, and $7,000 for camp and garrison equipage. Ten companies and two troops of cavalry were armed and equipped during 1873.

The managers of the State Prison report 376 new prisoners and the same number of releases by expiration of term, pardons, death, or escapes, leaving 558 inmates. Of these six are confined for life. Eighty-four of them come from New-York. The earnings for the year were $90,386 56, and expenses $62,353 28, showing a net gain of $28,033 28. The total assets are $83,701 69, and the gain to the State since 1868 has been $310,000. The prisoners are now employed at shoe-making and making cotton and woolen cloth, at seventy-five cents per day. The health of the convicts has been good, no epidemic or contagious disease having prevailed. Five died from consumption and five were sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

A commission to examine into the condition of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded, has reported that from the best dates they can get there are 500 deaf and dumb, 600 blind, and 1,000 feeble-minded in the State, who are now cared for by their own families or friends, or in institutions of other States. From a consideration of this result elsewhere, it is thought that at least 150 deaf and dumb, 100 blind, and 100 feeble-minded would at once enter a State institution, if provided, and the Commissioners recommend that suitable buildings at an estimated cost of $330,000 for grounds, construction and equipment, and an annual expenditure of $87,500, be provided as soon as possible. They refer to the management of New-York institutions as an example, and suggest a law similar to that in New-York, which may be applied with equal propriety to all the defective classes of the State.

AN ALLEGED CHECK SWINDLER ARRESTED.

George Wellarshausen, aged twenty-eight, a cabinet-maker, was arrested yesterday morning by Capt. Byrnes and Officer Noble, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while in bed at his residence, No. 344 West Seventeenth street, charged with having passed several worthless checks for various amounts on a number of his friends and acquaintances. Geo. Kissenger, a barber, at Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street, alleges that several weeks ago Wellarshausen called on him and induced him to cash a check for $65 on the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City. On presenting the check at the bank, Kissinger was informed that it was of no value as Wellarshausen had no account there. Louis Nebling, of No. 151 Prince street, made a similar complaint against the prisoner, accusing him of having fraudulently obtained from him $100 by means of a valueless check on the same bank, for which Nebling gave him the money. The prisoner was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded to the Mercer Street Police Station to allow Capt. Byrnes [illegible].

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The bill reported by Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, amends the ninth section of the act of July, 1866, concerning deposit or savings banks, so that hereafter it shall be held and construed to include within the exemptions therein made as to deposits in savings banks. All deposits in savings banks, doing business only as such under the laws of their respective States or of Congress, and having a paid-up capital, which is first responsible for all losses of depositors, or having, in accordance with the law, in place of such capital stock, a good and legal guarantee bond securing depositors against loss; provided that no savings bank or provident institution shall be entitled to such exemption from tax on deposits in any case where any greater rate of dividend shall be paid to the holders of capital stock annually than the rate of interest allowed annually to time depositors in such banks; but two and a half per cent. may be allowed and paid upon the amount of the capital stock or of the guarantee bond in consideration of such guarantee against loss to depositors; and provided, further, that all profits of such savings banks, less the aforesaid dividend and allowance for guarantee, shall be divided among the depositors. No tax accrued or claimed for years prior to the passage of the act from savings banks in the first section named, having a capital stock or guarantee bond, but not collected nor claimed by the revenue officers in these years, shall be hereafter collected.

A DINNER TO THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The President will on Tuesday afternoon entertain at dinner the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and other guests. The commission of Chief Justice Waite has not been prepared, nor is it known when he will come to Washington.

THE TANNER CAR-BRAKE CASE.

The so-called Tanner car-brake case was before the Senate Committee on Patents this morning. Messrs. Batchellor & Thompson, the inventors, ask of Congress an extension of this patent, which is said to be used on all passenger cars of every railroad line in the United States, on the ground that they have received no adequate compensation for its use, having been opposed by railroad combinations throughout the country and compelled to expend in litigation about as much money as they received. The railroads generally oppose the movement for extension, contending that the inventors have received adequate compensation, and that the patent is invalid by reason of a prior invention. After the opening presentation of the case by S. D. Cozzens, counsel for the inventors, the railroad companies, through Mr. William D. Bishop, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and Joseph Howard, counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asked for a postponement of the case until they could have an opportunity to consult together and decide as to the nature of the reply they will make to the application for an extension of the patent. The committee accordingly adjourned the further consideration of the matter until next Tuesday.

THE CHANNEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. West's bill, giving the Secretary of War full control over the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River, where dredging by the United States Government is in progress. The bill authorizes him to prescribe binding regulations, any violation of which will be punishable by the United States Courts. Senator West, of Louisiana, Senator Windom, of Minnesota, and Representative Stannard, of Missouri, appeared before the committee and explained the necessity for enacting the bill. They stated that the Tow-boat Association of New-Orleans, in order to secure the continuance of their present monopoly, are in the habit of sinking vessels and otherwise blockading the bar, so as to impede and sometimes wholly stop the work of excavation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONS.

Secretary Richardson and Mr. Conant, the Chief of the Warrant Bureau of the Treasury Department, were before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, explaining many items coming under the head of permanent appropriations, which relate not only to salaries, but to commissions and expenses relative to loans. The committee have procured a list of all the laws bearing on these subjects, and will doubtless make plain or render more definite such objects of appropriation as are now covered by general terms.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

There was presented in the House of Representatives, to-day, the protest of the General Indian Council of the Indian country, organized under the treaties of 1866, against the establishment of a Territorial Government in that country. They say the United States have repeatedly given the most solemn guarantees that the political rights of said nations should never be impaired, but that they should be protected forever in their rights of self-government. The Council provided for by the treaties has been established and in operation about four years, and is invested with power ample to develop and maintain a Government of Indians sufficient for the interests of the confederate tribes and nations. The United States have recognized this Government for four years past by making appropriations annually to defray the expenses thereof. This Government can soon be developed into all that is required by the Indian interests, if permitted. There would have been much more progress had it not been from the continual dread of Congressional interference. The Council has already been the means of saving a hundred times its cost to the Government by its influence in preserving peace on the plains, and the protestants are confident of its ability for great usefulness in the same field in the future. They cannot believe that Congress will yield to the cry and pressure of railroad corporations, and cause the overthrow of the Territorial Government. The protest was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—Alexander Campbell at Watertown, N. Y.; M. P. Barber at Pleasant Vale, Penn.; George W. Frost at Lewisburg, Penn.; James M. Comby at Columbus, Ohio; John W Rogers at Decatur, Mich.; George W. Clapton at Ludington, Mich.; Joseph Hall at Oconta, Wis.; Henri E. Wells at Maline, Ill., and A. W. Howard at Yankton, Dakotah.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate held another meeting to-day to hear the continuation of Mr. Wm. Orton's argument against the postal telegraph scheme. He spoke until the adjournment of the committee, which meets again to-morrow to hear still further from Mr. Orton. Mr. G. G. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, who is a friend of the proposed measure, was present taking notes, and will probably reply to Mr. Orton.

THE MODOC WAR SUPPLIES—MISSING VOUCHERS.

Representative Luttrell succeeded to-day in discovering, at one of the public offices, vouchers to the amount of more than $73,000, belonging to citizens of North California and Oregon, who had furnished supplies to the army during the Modoc war. These vouchers ought to have been received here six months ago. Checks will now be transmitted to the parties interested through Quartermaster Batchelder, payable by the United States Treasurer at San Francisco. Other vouchers are still missing, but Luttrell is in search of them.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,920,514; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,030,000; coin, $85,591,344; including coin certificates, $45,778,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,062,337.

CONSUL AT BEIRUT.

The President, through the Secretary of State, has tendered the appointment of Consul at Beirut to Col. George S. Fisher, of Augusta, Ga.

MR. FERRY'S ORIGINAL RESOLUTION ON THE CURRENCY.

The original resolution to relieve the monetary stringency, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, provides for free banking; increasing the circulation to $800,000,000, exclusive of fractional currency; providing for the issue of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent.; the substitution of United States currency for national currency; the reissue of the whole $44,000,000 reserve, and the withdrawal of the fractional currency by redeeming it with silver coin. Mr. Ferry, for the purpose of obtaining a vote on the question of increasing the currency alone, in order to relieve the pressing wants of [illegible] posed of, he will press to a vote the other provisions of the resolution.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE—OPINION OF MR. RICHARDSON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, stating, by invitation of that committee, his views on the subjects covered by Senator Fenton's bill to regulate the Customs service, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures. Secretary Richardson goes into an extended discussion of these and collateral subjects, and recommends the following measures:

First—A revision and consolidation of the Tariff acts.

Second—The substitution, as far as practicable, of specific in lieu of ad valorem duties.

Third—The abolition of the present system of moieties, with one exception, to wit: "That where attempts at smuggling are detected, or where the act of smuggling is accomplished and the goods are afterward seized, the seizing officer or officers, and the informer or informers, if any, shall be entitled, in equal parts, to one-tenth of the net proceeds; or, if there be no informer, the seizing officer to be entitled to the whole of such one-tenth."

Fourth—That provision be made for a special fund to be applied under suitable restrictions to the compensation of private persons affording information which shall enable the Government to detect and punish frauds upon the Customs Revenue other than those involved in actual or attempted smuggling.

Fifth—That the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers be so amended as to afford due protection to the rights of private parties.

Sixth—That no compromise of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture occurring from a violation of the Navigation or Customs Revenue laws, shall be lawful until after a judicial investigation of the facts; and

Seventh—That the compensation of Customs officers be graded in accordance with the importance and responsibility of the respective positions.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The evening session of the House was a very dull performance. There were not more than thirty members present. There was not much progress made, and the House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

MR. PROCTOR'S LAST LECTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION COURSE—ADOPTION OF COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor delivered the last of his series of lectures on astronomy under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, at Association Hall, in the presence of a large and interested audience. His subject was the birth and growth of the solar system, and, commencing, he observed that there were few subjects that were more difficult, and more full of perplexities, than that of the origin of the solar system. The powers of reasoning given to man, not to the individual man, but the race, have been great, but the mysteries that lay all round him were greater. Yet it seemed almost hopeless that men could be able to recognize anything as to the laws according to which our system arose. Still that was a subject on which man could properly exercise his powers. It seemed well, then, to follow out the paths that appeared to lead backward toward the origin of our system; and whatever may be a man's religious feelings he could prosecute the study profitably so long as they led him to facts. It may be that he will find views that do not accord with his impressions concerning the truth; he may be perplexed, but as the study of science led to the knowledge of the works of God, they would lead to a higher idea of His wisdom and power. He thus prefaced his subject because many looked with aversion on inquiries of that sort. They seemed to be afraid lest too much should be discovered. They were men of religious feeling, but they were skeptical, and he thought a thorough student might say to them, "Oh, ye of little faith, why are ye so fearful!" It should be remembered that the scientific student and the theologian should have charity one toward the other. It appeared to be a misfortune when they found on the one hand a believer of religion speaking of the student of science as an infidel, as if his purposes were evil; and on the other hand, he could not adequately express his indignation when he found, as he sometimes did, a student of science expressing doubts as to the real truth and the religious belief of those who differed with him. There was a great deal of truth and love of truth in human nature. Both sides were seeking for the truth, and it was the greatest misfortune when they fell out. Looking at the planetary system, it was ascertained that it grew to its present state, and that there was a gradual process of development. All planets circulated in the same direction round the sun. There were eight primary planets and 134 asteroids, and they all traveled in the same direction round the sun. Men were bound by the laws of probabilities to believe that they rose from some process of evolution. We might believe that the Almighty ordained everything in that ways precisely as the student of theology might believe that all the remains of animals, &c., found in the earth were placed there by Almighty God, and that they were never living things. That was a painful belief, making the Almighty give evidence to lead men astray, and therefore, when they found these facts in the solar system, it was right to see in what manner they arose. Taking the planets, and putting them one by one in motion, the chances were not that they would go in the same direction. By a principle of proportion easily explained, they would find that the chances of the 142 planets going in the same direction is one in 27,748,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. [Laughter.] All the planets traveled in the same general level, and that indicated a certain process of evolution. If they considered the way in which that motion arose, they were led to the nebulæ hypothesis of the French astronomer La Plasse, who conceived the idea of a great nebulous mass in space, having the sun as a centre, and extending into infinity. The great central mass went on contracting within it, the parts gradually amalgamated, and in the course of millions of ages they would amalgamate into one. That was the idea of LaPlasse, but it appeared there were great difficulties to be overcome before it was surmounted. In the first place there was nothing to lead to the belief that the great nebulous mass of such enormous dimensions could rotate as a whole, and in La Plasse's time the law of physics was not as great as now. There was no light given by the La Plasse theory in reference to the questions connected with the asteroids; he simply stated the general facts and left them there. It seemed to him they were led to another theory, and he would adopt a method of illustrating it which he deemed suitable. If an insect of a few hours' existence endeavored to trace the history of the growth of a tree in which it lived, it could not during its own life arrive at the truth, but by transmissions of slight knowledge, the result of study for ages, the species would eventually arrive at the truth. La Plasse was one of the greatest mathematicians that ever lived, except Newton; but since his day many new and remarkable truths were revealed. There were the facts about the outward planets, the comets, the meteors, &c., and the gradual, though hardly perceptible, growth of the earth. The Kirkwood system of astronomy, which looked out for the relations between the planetary system and the law of development, was worthy of all praise, and resulted in the ascertainment and arrangement in proper order of the distances between the asteroids, and their relation to one another. The lecturer then exhibited numerous beautiful diagrams, illustrating the existence and appearance of nebulous masses and stars under various circumstances around the great luminous bodies, and the immense variety of these nebulous masses. He concluded by portraying the glory of scientific study, which brought man into a nearer and closer knowledge of his Maker.

On the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Jessup, the President of the association, introduced Mr. Charles Butler, who said:

I am sure we should all like to have Mr. Proctor know how grateful we feel to him for the enjoyment and instruction his lectures have given us. I have been asked to say, on behalf of the audience, how much we appreciate the opportunity that we have had of following him, night after night, into that world of thought where none but a master's hand could lead us. He has won a debt of gratitude not only from those who, like himself, had already studied "other worlds than ours;" but from so many of us whose eyes he has turned away, and upwards, from the earth which absorbs us in our daily occupations. That some of the light he has shed upon our hearts and minds may in some form be reflected back to him—that at least he may have some share in our enjoyment of his visit to our country, and a happy return to his own, is the wish of many warm American friends.

He proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, who have attended the course of lectures given by Prof. Proctor, Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, desire to express our appreciation of the masterly manner in which the subject has been presented, making plain things so difficult, and bringing to us the latest results of the study of the noblest of sciences.

Resolved, That we desire to express our admiration of the generous spirit in which the achievements of his contemporaries, including some of our own countrymen, have been recognized and described.

Resolved, That the reverent and Christian spirit in which he has unfolded the wonders of astronomy, has made us recognize more fully than ever before, that "The Heavens declare the glory of God," and to declare with the psalmist, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all."

Resolved, That in tendering our grateful acknowledgments to Prof. Proctor for this course of lectures and for the pleasure and instruction we have derived from them, we cannot refrain at the same time from expressing our best wishes that his visit to our country may prove a source of happiness to himself, and that his future career may be as eminently successful as it has been honorable and brilliant in the past.

Mr. Proctor briefly returned thanks, and the announcement was then made that the lectures would be repeated in the afternoons at some subsequent [illegible].

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

HEARING BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly held a meeting in the Assembly Chamber this evening to give a hearing on the petitions in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women, and the remonstrances against taxation without representation. The chamber, the galleries, the lobbies and the ante-rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Blake, of New-York, was the first to address the committee, and spoke in substance as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: In coming here once more to ask for our rights, we feel inclined rather to demand of you some good and excellent reason why they should be refused to us than to beg or persuade you to grant what is so justly our due—to put you on your defense rather than to take upon ourselves a burden of argument. By what God-given authority do you refuse to us citizens of this State the privileges which you claim for yourselves. It is true that you hold the power, but in excluding us from our equal share with you you are guilty of a usurpation as great as we should commit were we to stand in your places and exclude you. Having this power, you have, as if to fill up the measure of your injustice to us, raised to the rank of your political equals the poorest and most degraded of your own sex—even the colored men, who a little while ago were the very outcasts of society. We demand by what authority you have done this while refusing justice to us. Are we so much more stupid, so much more degraded, so much less moral than these men, that we are unworthy to share the privileges they enjoy? But when, with hearts hot within us, we indignantly ask you these questions you will perhaps say that women are so well protected by men that they do not need these political securities, or that women do not want to vote. Let us look a little at these two arguments. First, as to this specious theory of protection. It sounds very well, but let me ask, who is it that women fear on lonely roads at night? Is it the members of their own sex, or of that sex who are their "natural protectors?" It is said that when Horace Greeley was a boy he went to visit at a farm-house standing a mile or so from his father's place, and that when night fell he was actually afraid to go home alone, because of the wolves, and that the farmer's two daughters escorted him to his house. Who was the protector in this case? And when we come to legal matters, let us see how this theory works. "A disfranchised class is always an oppressed class," said one of the greatest statesmen, and to-day women find it very difficult to obtain justice in courts of law, and small wonder, when the Judges hold their seats by election. They give the preference to voters in their rulings. Here, again, are some indications of how women's lives are valued compared to man's property. Matthew Fitzpatrick choked his wife to death last Summer at Yonkers, and was punished by imprisonment for five years, while the man who robs a bank gets ten or twenty years of punishment. Very lately in New-York City, a man named Templeton shot his wife down in Broadway, while the two were walking together under charge of a policeman, and when the policeman was asked how he could permit such a thing, he said he did not like to interfere between husband and wife. And this is the protection we get to console us for disfranchisement. If you tell me that women do not want to vote I tell you there is much to prove that this is not so. Our conventions and meetings are largely attended by audiences of women. In Washington, the other day, the women would not leave the hall the whole day, in their eagerness to hear this gospel of their freedom and security. In Virginia an election was held for Postmaster, at which women being permitted to vote, they went in great numbers to the ballot-box, while in Wyoming and elsewhere they have faithfully discharged their new duties to society. At Newport, in this State, the votes of the women carried the election. Despite all these evidences of the wishes of one-half of our people, despite the justice of our claim, the last six months have heard the decree pronounced in this State that declares it to be a crime for a woman to claim her freedom, a crime for a woman to do that which is every man's duty. And we must pay the taxes and obey the laws of a Government which can utter such a declaration as this. Do you wonder that we are indignant, and that we ask of you with persistence and eagerness that you make haste to set us free?

Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, next made an address, rehearsing the efforts of the women of this State in behalf of woman's rights. For twenty years, she said, she had herself been engaged in the work. Much had been accomplished, but much remained to be accomplished. The time was when a woman had not the right to receive to herself the money she earned. While washing for a neighbor, the fifty cents she might earn in that way could, by law, be claimed by her drunken husband to spend for liquor. That evil had been remedied after much effort. Then as to property. Formerly women could not hold property. It was all the husband's, no matter how much she had contributed toward securing it. This, too, had been changed for the better. So, too, with regard to the custody of children. But there had, she said, been some cases of a return of the agony of the revolution, so that man's work is very uncertain. She declared she would not cease her efforts until man and wife were joint owners in their property, so that if the husband dies it shall go to the wife, and vice versa. She referred to the great injustice of taxing women without allowing them representation, and said that in Rochester there were 3,000 women who are property-holders. These women paid one-fifth of the taxation of that city, and yet they have no voice in managing the affairs of the city. Rings and plunderers may rob the city and swell the taxes, and all the women can do is to pay their assessments. This, however, she said, was approaching an end. The time is coming when these women will refuse to pay the taxes levied on their property. Miss Anthony declared that the newly-chosen Chief Justice Waite was a woman's rights man, as was also Benjamin F. Butler, and she prophesied that the time was not far distant when justice would be done to women.

Mrs. Gage followed, also showing the injustice of taxation without representation.

The hearing lasted two hours and a half, and was listened to by the vast audience with the closest attention, the sentiments uttered by the speakers being frequently applauded.

THE LOCAL NATIONAL BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following is an abstract report made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 26th of December, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$182,113,463 21
Overdrafts	543,279 82
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,858,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	3,286,150 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	4,692,773 85
Due from other national banks	13,987,853 46
Due from State banks and bankers	2,170,693 97
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,524,068 33
Current expenses	2,562,481 61
Premiums paid	850,195 79
Checks and other cash items	2,349,582 08
Exchanges for clearing-house	45,782,885 37
Bills of other national banks	3,614,140 00
Bills of State banks	2,177 00
Fractional currency	319,928 82
Specie	19,701,930 50
Legal tender notes	24,463,564 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	14,030,000 00
Clearing-house certificates	1,130,000 00
Total	$364,688,267 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$70,235,000 00
Surplus fund	21,711,708 44
Undivided profits	12,849,788 08
National bank notes outstanding	27,519,859 00
State bank notes outstanding	125,977 00
Dividends unpaid	135,350 95
Individual deposits	152,263,969 59
United States deposits	397,126 82
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	41,266 01
Due to national banks	58,895,170 04
Due to State banks and bankers	18,808,051 88
Due clearing-house for loan certificates	1,905,000 00
Total	$364,688,267 81

Number of banks, forty-eight.

THE STINER TRAGEDY.

Coroner Kessler resumed the inquest yesterday in the case of Jacob Stiner and his wife, his daughter Deborah, and the servant girl, Mary McGuire, killed at the fire in Mr. Stiner's house, No. 24 East Sixtieth street, on the morning of the 13th instant. The jury proceeded to the scene of the fire with Coroner Kessler, but found it impossible to examine the premises until the débris had been cleared away. Instructions were given Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, to employ laborers to remove the wreck, and on returning to the Coroner's office a spirited discussion occurred between the jury and Coroner regarding the cost of clearing the ruins, the Coroner insisting that the expense should be borne by the county. Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the Fire Patrol, Horatio N. Hardy, fire insurance patrolman, Chief of Battalion Fisher, of the Fire Department, and a number of other witnesses were then examined. Their testimony was unimportant. The inquest was then adjourned until to-day.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the Harlem and New-Haven trains in the Ninetieth street tunnel Tuesday morning took place in the offices of the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company yesterday morning. Several witnesses were examined, and nearly all of them testified that the train did not stand still one-half a minute after the engine had struck the torpedo before it was struck by the locomotive of the New-Haven train. The managers have ascertained that the signal man at the entrance of the tunnel totally disregarded the company's signal, and sent three trains into the tunnel at once on his own responsibility, and he is, therefore, alone to blame, the rules of the company requiring [illegible]. Conductor Wilds, who is one of the [illegible] men in the employ of the road, states that the tunnel was filled with exhausted steam from his engine at the time, which made it impossible to see his danger-signal lamp on the hindmost car, ten feet off. Conductor Wilds has been exonerated.

THE WARD'S ISLAND INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of Dr. T. H. Kellogg, of Ward's Island Asylum for the Insane, shows that on Jan. 1, 1873, there were 469 males in the asylum, and that during the year 392 were admitted. The number discharged during 1873 was 198, of which 116 had recovered, 49 were improved, 30 were unimproved, and 3 were improper subjects; 104 died during the year, and there are now 559 in the asylum. The number of deaths averaged 9 per month, and the highest number of deaths in any one month was 11 in March and November respectively. Of those admitted 2 were under thirteen years age, 17 from fifteen to twenty years, 239 from twenty to forty years, 128 from fifty to seventy years, 2 from seventy to eighty years of age, and there was one over eighty years old. The nativity of those admitted shows that 135 were born in Ireland, 94 in Germany, 106 in the United States, 15 in England, 6 in France, 4 in Scotland, 4 each in Sweden, Cuba, and Nova Scotia, 3 in New-Brunswick, 2 in Bermuda and South America, and 1 each in several other countries. Of the occupation of those admitted, there were 79 laborers, 24 clerks, 16 carpenters, 13 printers, 12 sailors, 1 law student, 5 physicians, 1 clergyman, 1 school-teacher, and the rest were mixed up in as many different trades. The civil condition of those admitted shows 224 married, 16 widowed, and 145 single; 211 had been educated in the common schools, 3 in the university; 66 could read and write, 34 could only read, and 46 were totally ignorant; 169 were suffering from acute mania. 77 from chronic mania, 34 from melancholia; 31, dementia; 17, mania-a-potu; 14, epileptic insanity, and the rest from various other ailments; 10 became insane from injury done to the brain, 26 from epilepsey, 74 from intemperance, 31 from pecuniary troubles, 8 from coup de soliel, 21 hereditary predisposition, 19 from destitution, 6 domestic troubles, 10 from ill-health, 4 religious enthusiasm, 1 disappointed affection, 5 from overwork, 2 from old age, and one each from apoplexy, venery, meningitis, and 158 from unknown causes; 274 had been insane for less than one year, 25 from two to three years, 23 from three to five years, 30 over five years, and 40 for an unknown period. Of those recovered 49 were under thirty years of age, 57 from thirty to fifty years, 7 from fifty to seventy years, and 3 were of unknown age; 180 were Catholics, 140 Protestants, 16 Hebrew, 19 no religion, and 37 of unknown faith. The form of insanity of those admitted during the year and who were discharged recovered, shows that 57 suffered from acute mania, 18 of alcoholic mania and melancholia respectively, 13 recurrent mania, 3 each primary dementia and chronic mania, 2 partial mania, and 1 each epileptic mania and mania-a-potu. Of these 50 were under treatment less than one month, 63 from one to twelve months, and 3 over twelve months. The causes of death were, 18 from phthisis pulmonis, 13 chronic diarrhea, 10 general paresis, 7 each of asthenia and exhaustion from acute mania, 4 each senectus and exhaustion from paralytic dementia, 3 each dysentery, inanition, and pneumonia; 2 each apoplexy, congestis cerebre, exhaustion from epilepsy, enteritis, and pleura-pneumonia, and 1 each emplysenia, gangrene of lung, hydrothorax, mortus brightis, parotitis pleuritis, pneumo-hydrothorax, strangulation from food, and 1 committed suicide by suspension. Of those that died, 2 were under twenty years of age, 19 from twenty to thirty years, 33 from thirty to forty, 23 from forty to fifty, 10 from fifty to sixty, 13 from sixty to seventy, 3 from seventy to eighty, and 1 from eighty to ninety years of age. Thirteen had been insane less than one month, 55 from one to twelve months, 25 from one to two years, 8 from two to three years, 3 from three to five years, and 3 from five to ten years. Of those admitted during the year, 24 were of temperate habits, 111 intemperate, 3 were moderate drinkers, and 33 were of unknown habits.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at the church, Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue, Joel W. Mason, the President, in the chair, and Mr. George W. Cregier, Secretary. The usual routine business having been transacted, some thirty new members were elected and fifteen nominations for membership presented. The Committee on Admissions presented their final report for the past year, showing that 430 new names were enrolled and 130 for various technical and other reasons laid over or rejected. It was then resolved that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of nine, whose duty it will be to report upon some plan for the establishment of a circulating library and reading-room in connection with the association, and also to arrange for the delivery of a lecture or essay upon political economy and the science of government and other kindred topics at each meeting of the association after the conclusion of the regular business. It was also further proposed that a free discussion should follow the lecture or reading, which should be open to all members to participate in. The Chairman then announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year: Executive Committee—E. H. Fletcher, Robert Irwin, John Curry, Robert Jack, Thomas Stewart, Peter Lyckes, Julius Reiche, D. B. Mellish, Milnor Imlay, A. R. Martin, W. N. Loew, I. R. McFarland, Wm. Dunkinson, Jacob Steinert, George B. Eddy, Randolph N. Smith, Jacob Getz, Thomas McBride, S. N. Simonson, John J. Rabineau, Samuel Mumers, Wm. Winterbotham, W. H. Oldiss, L. A. Benjamin, S. V. R. Cooper, F. A. Coyle, Theodore Steltz, W. H. Wanmaker, P. Schwartz. Admission Committee—Wm. Allen, H. Donavan, W. Merriman, Carl Damon, J. McCandless. Finance Committee—George S. Hart, B. Levi, J. Graham, B. F. Finlay, J. Godde.

THE NEW SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The newly-appointed School Inspectors for the annexed district appeared before Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and drew for their respective terms, with the following result: Thomas H. Farle, Jr., term ending Jan. 1, 1875; Dr. Norman K. Freeman, term ending Jan. 1, 1876, and S. S. Randall, term ending Jan. 1, 1877.

ONE OF THE BEST OF THE YOUNGER COMPANIES.

That carefully conducted serial, the *Insurance Times*, always chary of its commendations, speaks thus deservedly of the progress and prospects of one of the best of the younger life insuring incorporations:

MERCHANTS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

"A man of marked individuality, at the head of a company, is apt, in time, to stamp it with his own force of character. The keen, upright, and energetic President of the Merchants' Life, Benjamin F. Beekman, Esq., has infused not a little of his own spirit in this corporation, and has by degrees gathered about him congenial minds who will second him with indomitable vigor and determination to place it in the front rank of American life institutions. His corps of agents includes some of the best men to be found for building up a company on a solid and productive foundation."

Notwithstanding the difficulty of doing life insurance business during 1873, on account of failure of several companies and scarcity of money, the Merchants' issued 870 more policies than in 1872, and their surplus, as regards policy-holders, increased over $12,000 after paying losses, dividends, and all expenses.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Important to Policy-Holders.

If holding unsatisfactory Life Policies, or in Companies reinsuring. Address Post Office Box, No. 625, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Go a Thousand Miles.

"Would go a thousand miles to have teeth extracted by Dr. Colton's process, in the Cooper Institute."—A Patient.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's. Price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

To Dress the Hair Beautifully,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

ANAKESIS cures every case of Piles. Sold by Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Walker street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Death of the Stiner Family by Fire.—The United States Manufacturing Company have a fire detector, the alarm of which is sufficient to awaken all persons in a four-story house. Price only $1. All families should have them to save life. Office No. 697 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms. JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Estd 1840.

MARRIED.

BRITTON—STORY.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., ALFRED F. BRITTON to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Rowland Story, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

COCHRANE—DAY.—In St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., Jan. 22, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., assisted by Rev. Lea Luquer, CHARLES H. COCHRANE, of Leipsig, Saxony, (formerly of New-York,) to ELIZA, daughter of the late Thomas Day, of New-York. No cards.

CONKLIN—PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the residence of N. L. Cort, Esq., by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, EDWIN W. CONKLIN to VIOLA A., daughter of the late Geo. Peckham, all of this City.

KELLY—RICHARDSON.—On Monday, Jan. 19, by Rev. Dr. Freel, A. HOWARD KELLY to Miss LOTTIE R. RICHARDSON, all of Brooklyn.

LORILLARD—BEECKMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., LOUIS L. LORILLARD to KATHARINE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Gilbert L. Beeckman.

LAMBERT—OAKFORD.—On Thursday, 22d inst., at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, JOHN J. LAMBERT, to JOSIE, eldest daughter of John M. Oakford, Esq., all of New-York.

OGDEN—BRUSH.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William D. Walker, D. D., JONATHAN OGDEN and FANNY BRUSH, daughter of Stephen Brush, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—COLEMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JAMES A. SMITH to SADIE COLEMAN, daughter of the late George Coleman, all of this City.

TOTTEN—PEYSER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, of St. Mark's P. E. Church, WILLIAM TOTTEN, of Bowery Bay, Astoria, Long Island, to Miss KITTIE A. PEYSER, of New-York. No cards.

WILLIAMS—PERRYMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., BENJAMIN A. WILLIAMS to MARY F., daughter of George H. Perryman, both of this City.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., at St. John, N. B., FRANCES M., wife of H. O. Armour, of this City, aged 28 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 22, ELOISE DOUGLASS and infant son, wife and child of Samuel O. Burnett.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 9 Greene av., at 4 P. M. Friday, Jan. 23. Remains will be removed, Saturday, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, New-Jersey.

BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874, after a short illness, RUSSELL BUNCE, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at No. 77 Joralemon st., on Friday, at 12 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Burial at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday.

COGGESHALL.—At Hyde Park, on Monday, Jan. 19, HENRY G. COGGESHALL, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 23d inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

CLOWES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, ARTHUR WOODRUFF, son of Frederick and Louise Clowes, aged 5 weeks.

Funeral on Friday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 1,385 Pacific st.

DAVIS.—Thursday morning, Jan. 22, EMELINE, wife of Alex. Davis, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday, 25th, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. H. Ferdon, at Cresskill, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave foot of Chambers st. at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Cresskill at 6:30 P. M.

GEER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874, of pneumonia, ALFRED, youngest child of William H. and Martha E. Geer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Mediator, at King's Bridge, N. Y. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9 o'clock A. M.

GILBERT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874, EDWARD GILBERT, counsellor at law, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 446 West 23d st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Burial at Huntington, Conn., on Saturday.

HAYES.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, WILLIAM H. HAYES, JR., son of William H. and Frances M. Hayes, aged 29.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 125 East 60th st., on Friday, Jan. 23, at 12 M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HARDENBERGH.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 22, ISAIAH D. HARDENBERGH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 203 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HANSFORD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, 21st inst., WILLIAM PENNOCK HANSFORD, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

LANE.—Entered into rest on Wednesday, Jan. 21, JANE MARIA, wife of Adolphus Lane, and daughter of the late John Stearns, M. D., in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 East 38th st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

McDONALD.—On Jan. 20, 1874, KATHRINE, wife of John McDonald.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 324 West 27th st., on Friday afternoon, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

MUNRO.—Jan. 20, 1874, MARTHA McCLENACHAN, widow of Hugh Munro, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church, Washington square, (Dr. Hutton's,) on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday.

MUNZINGER.—On Wednesday night, suddenly, of diphtheria, in the 4th year of his age, CARL, only child of Charles and Charlotte Munzinger.

The friends of the family and of his uncles, Hildreth and John Bloodgood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 14 West 47th st., at 2 P. M., on Friday, the 23d inst.

POST.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., after a short illness, JEHIEL J. POST, in his 55th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, J. H. Mahony, No. 14 East 23d st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PRATT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, of disease of the heart, Mrs. IRENE LAWRENCE PRATT, daughter of James R. Lawrence, Syracuse, N. Y.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Justus Palmer, No. 1,083 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 24th, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Interment at Syracuse.

ROTCH.—Jan. 19, at the "Grove," Morris, Otsego County, FRANCIS ROTCH, aged 86.

SCOTT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, the 22d inst., ANN ELIZA, wife of Samuel Scott.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SEAMAN.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 22, POLLIE SEAMAN, aged 54 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, Lloyd I. Seaman, No. 322 West 14th st., on Saturday, 24th, at 1 P. M. Friends and relations are invited to attend without further notice.

SUFFERN.—At Suffern, N. Y., WILLIAM ARTHUR, youngest son of J. Bogert and Sarah F. Suffern, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Funeral at the house of his parents on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, after a severe illness, LIDA S., daughter of John and Sarah E. Small, aged 21 years.

Funeral services on Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M., from residence of her grandfather, Wilson Small, No. 266 Henry st.

SMITH.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, CATHARINE, wife of Isaac C. Smith, aged 70 years.

Funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Spring st., Sing Sing, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 24th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TRENOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., Mrs. ADELINE S. M., widow of James Trenor, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William J. Van Pelt, No. 234 Garden st., Hoboken, on Saturday, 24th, at 2 P. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER will keep the teeth clean and white, and prevent decay. Sold by druggists. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AQUATIC MONTHLY.

CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, Editor.

The twentieth monthly issue, for January, 1874, commences the third volume of this popular Magazine, which is the only publication in the United States devoted exclusively to fostering and sustaining Yachting and Rowing Pastimes. Among its writers are Col. Stuart, M. Taylor, Big Topmast, Tom Cringle, Oscar F. Burton, Long Tom, Windward, Podgers, Devoted Oarsman, Maltese, Palmetto, Pelican, Rus, Fairmount, W. B. Curtis, Xanthis, &c. Its corps of contributors are the most talented writers in the land on aquatic matters, and its reports are pronounced by the press universally as unrivaled. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, $4 per annum. Single numbers 35 cents.

AUGUST BRENTANO,
Publisher, No. 33 Union square, New-York.

THE NEW SUPPLY OF BELLOWS' "BONA FIDE POCKET DICTIONARY" of the French and English Languages (in morocco binding, $3 75; Russia, $5 25;) is expected between the 7th and 14th of February, and all copies ordered in advance will be punctually delivered in the precise rotation the names of purchasers are entered on the list. AUGUST BRENTANO, Book-seller and Stationer, No. 33 Union square, Broadway, New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH"—AN ABstract from a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address, inclosing stamp, the author, No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

MY ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to the fact that William Haw, Jr., in a speech made by him at a meeting called simply and only for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Horatio P. Allen for member of Assembly, held at Harlem on the 16th inst., did, behind my back and in my absence, in a most cowardly and insulting manner, charge me with having committed a fraud in selling out the Republican nominee for President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, I take this first occasion to publicly brand such charge, made in my absence and behind my back, as cowardly and wickedly, willfully and maliciously false, and I hereby challenge William Haw, Jr., to his proof, and if he does not prove his charge as publicly as he made it, I am sure that my constituency will come to no other conclusion than that such charge was wholly gratuitous and made with the intention of slandering and vilifying me. BENJAMIN [illegible]

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Brevoort Hall, No. 150 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, Jan. 23—Nos. 13, 58, [illegible], 15, 60, 61, 63 and 64.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—21, Wetjean vs. St. P. and P. Railroad Company; 25, Wildman vs. Dayton; 84, In re, &c., Hager; 85, In re, &c., Russell; 86, In re, &c., Mead; 87, In re, &c., Pearsall; 90, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 92, In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 95, Price vs. Price; 98, Latourette vs. Clarke; 118, Dallamore vs. Duncan, impleaded; 121, Flandrau vs. Holland, Trustee; 136, Buchannan P. O. Company vs. Woodman; 138, Wheeler vs. Mellen; 139, Holloway vs. Stevens; 143, Risley vs. Ind. B. and W. Railroad Company; 167, Buckingham vs. Earle; 171, Ballard vs. Gunther, impleaded; 183, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 187, In the matter, &c., Sullivan; 192, Germania Bank vs. Koehler; 196, Grocers' Bank vs. Fitch; 228, Wilfelder vs. Allen, &c.; 284, Marsh vs. Caldwell, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.—44, Moores et al. vs. Lunt et al.; 70, Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 83, In the matter, &c., Taylor vs. Green; 85, —— vs. ——; 312, Savage vs. Allen; 18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 309, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 165, Oxley vs. King et al.; 166, Green vs. Trask; 167, Saltonstall vs. Lard; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 169, Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 170, Wilson vs. Kerr; 171, Tenth National Bank vs. Darragh et al.; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 173, Poor vs. Bowen; 174, Huston vs. Weber; 288, Prouty vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; 321, Brown vs. Post; 17, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 104, The People ex rel. Kazinski vs. The Mayor, &c.; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 124, Deas vs. Wandell; 128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 129, The People ex rel. Stemmler vs. McGuire; 130, —— vs. ——; 40, The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Seaman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Short Causes.—1479, Schaefer et al. vs. Bacon et al.; 1617, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1935, Nassau Bank vs. Frizelle; 2091, Smith vs. Webb; 2139, Smith et al. vs. Pettee et al.; 2177, Schappert et al. vs. Horgan et al.; 2277, Lee vs. Bellamy et al.; 2327, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2437, Kerper vs. Wells; 2731, Reynolds et al. vs. Hurry; 2753, Killen et al. vs. Rocke; 289, McConnell et al. vs. Pyne; 2719, Nottingham Manufacturing Company, limited, vs. Kent; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills, et al.; 1297, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Howe et al.; 1475, McGibbon vs. Davison; 1963, Weeks et al. vs. Cohen et al.; 2047, Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Smith; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 2559, Dermott vs. Sherwood; 2579, Hamilton et al. vs. Hallenbeck; 2581, Schenck vs. Merritt; 2675, Ellias vs. Robinson; 2749, Bunstein vs. Mainhart et al.; 2783, Lally vs. Sterling, &c.; 2791, Sherman et al. vs. Lerien; 2797, Ward vs. Goldstein.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes.—1296, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Tupper et al.; 1926, Wells vs. Fincke; 2034, Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Benedict et al.; 2090, Union Trust Company vs. Whiton; 2100, Merris vs. Miles; 2142, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2154, Fleuory vs. Hammond et al.; 2248, Grewes et al. vs. Evans; 2250, Stone vs. Peterson, impleaded; 2326, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2338, Frisbe vs. Halligan, impleaded; 2346, Hartley vs. Baker; 2380, Floersheim et al. vs. Wermerskirch; 2498½, Dirago vs. Howe et al.; 2552, Thompson vs. Thain; 2698, Baker vs. Harris; 2726, Heitler et al. vs. Schesh; 2748, Keebler vs. New-York Oil Company; 2778, Howe Machine Company vs. Heustis; 2860, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company; 1738½, —— vs. ——; 2218, —— vs. ——; 2240, —— vs. ——; 2646, —— vs. ——; 2656, —— vs. ——; 2736, —— vs. ——; 2742, —— vs. ——; 2752, —— vs. ——; 2776, —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 625, Corsom et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 689, De Groot vs. Ruhlerson; 767, Hersenbuttel vs. Townsend et al.; 795, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 825, Cutter vs. Hatch; 631, Kemble vs. Dana; 651, Hierongnas vs. Petrie; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 683, Mason vs. Roosevelt Hospital; 823, Coleman vs. St. John et al.; 835, Seaman vs. O'Callaghan et al.; 837, Parsons vs. Ely et al.; 839, Levy et al. vs. Burgess.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 390, Amer. Pop. L. I. Company vs. O'Neill et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien; 702, Congr'n Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 246, Brown, Jr., vs. Peyler; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 726, Osborn et al. vs. Gants, &c.; 586, Graves vs. Lowell et al.; 796, Loaner's Bank vs. N. S. Railroad Company; 472, Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser; 730, Urback vs. Doughaday; 148, Hopkins vs. Bulkley.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—618, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—2386, Week vs. Miller; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; 3906, Hanlacker vs. Campbell; 3020, Nordlinger vs. Cornell; 3670, Tiffany et al. vs. Carpenter; 3910, Roessel et al. vs. Levy et al.; 3238, Dane vs. Cannon; 3240, Little vs. Quimby; 3242, Keisser vs. Hemmes; 3244, Jarvis vs. Linsbury; 3246, Dougan vs. Schemerhorn; 3248, Klingenberg et al. vs. Hadley; 3250, Kopetzky vs. Lynch et al.; 3252, Youmans vs. Union Printing-house; 3254, Blake et al. vs. Buckling.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—3221, Barber vs. Heuser; 3027, May vs. Gruenewald; 3113, Richardson vs. Smith; 3934, Hoffmire et al. vs. Page; 4053, Hyson vs. Vetter; 3229, Whitmore vs. Mosher; 3235, Funk vs. Windmuller; 3237, James vs. Olmstead; 3239, Krichler vs. Buechler; 3241, Pell et al. vs. Kereny; 3243, O'Brien vs. Kemke; 3245, McLaughlin vs. Gleason; 3247, Osborne vs. Bandman et al.; 3251, Mayer et al. vs. Ellenberg; 3253, American Photo-Lithograph Company vs. Campbell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—4162, Meyer vs. Bacey et al.; 4121, Simon vs. Waring; 3339, Ferguson, Administrator, vs. Weamer et al.; 3400, Lesser vs. Cheerer; 4107, Kieth Sickle Plate Company vs. Schwab; 4137, De Young vs Kellar; 4192, Solomon vs. Franks; 4183, Meyers vs. Crotty; 4140, Bell et al. vs. Dayton; 2828, Dunscomb vs. Lord; 3183, Howland vs. Savory; 3665, Bond vs. Van Orden; 3600, Jaholin vs. Schneider; 3299, Scheiff vs. Wolff; 3817, Scheider vs. Marks; 3957, Machin vs. Conway; 3990, Loughran vs. Heyman; 4080, Booth et al. vs. Lynch; 4190, Rosenbaum vs. Muller; 3636, Frank vs. Kapff; 4185, Sommers vs. Coulter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—William McIntee, robbery; Patrick Clark, Jr., manslaughter; Henry Meyer, burglary; Patrick Rodgers, burglary; George A. Moss, burglary; Thomas Clancy and Peter Pidgeon, burglary; John Kenny, burglary; Julius Erdosey and Frederick Koerner, burglary; John Williams and John Patterson, burglary; Michael T. Moloney and Thomas Moloney, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Conklin, Charles Lyons, and Thomas E. Smith, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Mary Miller, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry Miller, grand larceny; Kate Breen, receiving stolen goods; George Muller, larceny from the person; John Barnard, larceny from the person; Frank Mead and William Hoyt, larceny from the person; Henry Weaver, petit larceny; John Williams and John Patterson, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hartman vs. Smith; Harley vs. Second American Building Association; Mitchell vs. Birma; In the matter, &c., Ingersoll; Kohlsaat vs. Devoe; Craig vs. Craig; Stegman vs. Stegman; memorandums.

Wallach vs. Sobel; order granted on conditions.

Continental Bank Note Company vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; reference ordered.

Kelly vs. Travis; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Peysen vs. Lasette; order resettled as modified.

In the matter, &c., Gallagher; granted.

Nassau Bank vs. Frizelle; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Chapman vs. Colton; judgment for plaintiff, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Myers vs. Myers; motion granted.

World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Beard; Hand vs. Hand et al.; Baylan vs. Boehm; orders granted.

Arnold vs. Keyes; motion for new trial dismissed.

Moore vs. Schaefer; motion dismissed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Brown vs. Neiss; motion denied. See opinion.

In the matter, &c., Knapp; no good cause shown.

By Judge Robinson.

Allen vs. Allen; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 209.—*Cropley vs. Cooper et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The case involves the construction of the following clause in the will of William Cooper, father to the parties to the suit: "To my daughter, Elizabeth Cropley, at her mother's death, I give and bequeath the rent of my house on Pennsylvania avenue, in the City of Washington, for and during her life, and at her death it is my will that it be sold, and the avails therefrom become the property of her children or child, when he, she, or they have arrived at the age of twenty-one years of age, the interest, in the meantime, to be applied to their maintenance." At the time of the testator's death Mrs. Cropley was married and had one child, and afterward had one other, which died in infancy. The first-born lived to the age of twenty-eight, when he died, unmarried and intestate. The father of these children is also deceased, so that Mrs. Cropley is now both heir and next of kin to her children, as to their real and personal property, if they had any vested in them in their lifetime, by this will or otherwise. The mother as well as the children of Mrs. Cropley being dead, she now claims not only her life estate in the property, but the whole estate in remainder, which would have gone to her children, had they survived her and attained the age of twenty-one, after her death. The other defendants, on the other hand, claim that the legacy to her children, which was to have been raised by a sale of the property after her decease, has lapsed in consequence of their death in her lifetime, and that the remainder in the property sinks into the estate, for the benefit of all the heirs of the testator, including as well the complainant as themselves. The court sustained this view of the question, and this decision is assigned as error.

W. D. Davidge and F. W. Jones for appellant; Joseph H. Bradley and R. T. Merrick for appellees.

No. 451.—*Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Florence Sewing Machine Company.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—This was an action by the Florence Sewing Machine Company to recover of the plaintiffs in error moneys alleged to have been overpaid as patent rent under an agreement fixing the rate of rent and providing for a reduction in the rate in case license for the manufacture should be granted to any other parties. The allegation was that the plaintiffs in error had not only granted such licenses to other parties without the knowledge of the defendant here, but at less rates than it was charged. The court overruled a motion to remove the case to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and upon the trial the judgment was for the Florence Company. The writ of error presents the question whether a case in which the plaintiff is a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and two of the defendants are citizens of other States, a third defendant being a citizen of the same state as the plaintiff, is removable to the Federal Court upon the petition of the two foreign defendants, under the act of 1867, or whether the judicial power and the right of removal are confined to cases where the parties on one side are all citizens of one State, and the parties on the other side are all citizens of another State. The plaintiffs in error contend that the case stated in the first hypothesis is removable, and that accordingly this case should have been removed. The defendant in error denies this, and [illegible] that if the terms of the act authorize the removal in such a case, it is unconstitutional, but that [illegible]

several [illegible] parties to the action, and in failing to file affidavits in support of the petition.

Miss Merwin for plaintiff in error; E. B. Hoss and A. L. Soule for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Donohue and Daniels.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

An order has been made by the Judges of this court as follows: "Ordered that hereafter in all cases brought on for argument in this department, there shall be furnished by the respective parties, in addition to the papers now required to be furnished to the court, one copy of the case and one copy of the points of counsel on each side, to the Clerk of the Court, who shall immediately upon the adjournment of the court transmit the same to the reporter appointed pursuant to law to report the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday:

At the suggestion of the Grain Committee, all members of this Exchange who are receivers of grain are invited to meet in the Manager's Room on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., to consider the subject of grain inspection at the New-York terminus of the several railroads bringing grain to this market.

By order, L. F. HOLMAM,
Chairman Committee on Trade.

At a meeting of the delegates from the New-York Produce Exchange to the National Board of Trade, held at the Exchange yesterday, Messrs. Boynton and Parker were appointed a committee to draw up a report of the meeting lately held at Baltimore, and Mr. L. J. N. Stark was appointed a delegate from the City of New-York to represent the National Board of Trade at the annual session of the Dominion Board of Trade, which will be held at Ottawa on the 23d of February next.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the auctions noticed to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 22, were postponed, as follows: Sale by D. M. Seaman of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Sixteenth st., east of Third avenue, adjourned to Feb. 2; sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to Feb. 19; sale by R. V. Harnett of the Knickerbocker Hotel property, on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, adjourned to Feb. 19, and sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of a house and lot on Wall street, south-west corner of Pearl street, and a house and lot on Cherry street, adjourned to Feb. 26. No other business was transacted.

For to-day but one auction is announced, namely: Sale by James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the five-story Mansard-roof iron and brick bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, the lot being in size 25 by 125, while the building covers the same; a very valuable piece of property.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Garden st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Morris av., 75x100, Morrisania	$5,100
Hester st., n. e. corner Allen st., 21.10x75; Allen st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x65.7, ⅓ part	6,500
Pearl st., No. 435½, w. s., 12.6x99; Centre st., w. s., No. 235, near Grand st., 25x64	2,500
49th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 22x100.4	18,000
71st st., n. s., 173 ft. w. of Avenue B, 75x102.2	6,900
79th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2	225
87th st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x63.8	11,500
146th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 25x100	1,000
Grant av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Central av., about 50x115, West Farms	2,700
Same property	2,700
Lexington av., w. s., 60.9 ft. n. of 39th st., 20x78	14,000
11th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. 57th st., 50x100	24,000
11th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. 57th st., 50x100	24,000
Bloomingdale Road, n. e. corner 110th st.; thence n. 183.1 ft. to a lane; thence n. e. along lane 47 ft. to 111th st.; thence e. 74 ft. to line 250 ft. w. of 11th av.; thence s. 100.11 ft.; thence e. 50 ft.; thence s. 90.11 ft. to 110th st.; thence w. 89.9 ft. to beginning, ⅓ part	26,666
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
47th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	$25,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
Beekman st., No. 46, (2d and 3d floors,) 5¼ years; per year	$1,260

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF DAVID HOADLEY, AND BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
the large and substantial
SIX-STORY GRANITE BUILDING,
NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
adjoining the Stevens House, 44 feet 9 inches front, by an average depth of 122 feet. One-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works.

Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located, in Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000. Also several medium, first-class three and four-story stone-front houses, on best streets, in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

EIGHTH AV. CORNER FOR INVESTMENT.—The valuable property north-easterly corner 8th av. and 57th st. is offered for sale at a bargain for permanent investment; lot 25 feet 10 by 100. Terms very easy. Apply to
D. F. BAKER,
No. 138 West 44th st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Four-story brown-stone house, full width, in West 42d st., near 6th av. If required, adjoining houses, same size, together 75x100, can be had. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—BEST SMALL, MODERN, three-story house, in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue, and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873.
LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee,
No. 149 Broadway.
MACNAB & HARDY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned to MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Jan. 22, 1874.
L. W. EMERSON, Referee,
No. 149 Broadway.
MACNAB & HARDY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.: lot 25x109 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x128 6-12 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.: lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.

Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.

Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.

Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.

Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet.
J. B. IRELAND, Executor,
No. 200 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILLAS [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS at GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains, and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO LET—WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE, THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 37 West 31st st.; the house is now in perfect order, and will only be rented to a first-class private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A medium-sized house, situated in the pleasantest part of the city; street paved; water and gas. Address M., Box No. 2,354 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT store, No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square and close to Broadway; about 37.6x100. Possession at once.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF THE BUILDING, ENtire or divided, on north-west corner of Broome and Mott sts., now occupied by Brewster & Co., and soon to be vacated; they are six stories, about 76 x122 feet; may be examined at any time, and full particulars of terms, &c., obtained by addressing A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; r oat sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORES, SAIL-LOFTS, OFFICES, CELlars; new building, South st. and Peck slip.
WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLACE OF FROM THREE TO FIVE acres, in either of the new wards, for which $25,000 cash will be paid; a good house and stable indispensable. Address HYDE, Stevens' House, No. 27 Broadway.

TO PURCHASE—A SMALL FRENCH BASEMENT house, between 30th and 50th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Call or address SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED
PASSAGE, EXPORT, COMMISSION
AND BANKING HOUSES
IN BERLIN, GERMANY.
IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH
ALL THE ENGLISH, GERMAN, BELGIAN AND FRENCH STEAM-SHIP LINES.
Wants Good Houses to act as Agents
In all the Principal Cities of the United States.
FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS
DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 Broadway, N. Y.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS

of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896...$2,947,200

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896.. $874,700

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on Jan. 5, 1874, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD SCULLY,
B. A. MAYEREAU,
WILLIAM MILES,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
HAMIL'N BLYDENBURGH,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
R. I. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
BERNARD McFEELEY,
MERRITT H. SMITH,
J. WINDMULLER,
WM. H. MONTAYNE,
JOHN A. BAUSH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEBB,
GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
JOHN M. BIXBY,
ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN C. WINANS,
JOHN ROMER,
J. B. LYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President of the company.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to send their names, addresses, and the numbers and amount of their bonds to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
WM. REMSEN,
CHAS. BUTLER,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
EUGENE KELLY,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE,
DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD
SAM'L D. DAVIS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON.
GEO. R. HOWELL.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$30,000 IN ONE OR THREE sums, on first-class City property. Apply to SAM. C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	123,101
TOTAL ASSETS	$323,101

New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874.................$211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Also, an extra interest of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.
Money deposited before Feb. 2 will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month.

Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington st., Boston,
Have for sale:
DICKENS' WORKS.

English edition, profusely illustrated, and complete in thirty vols. post 8vo. Handsomely bound in crimson cloth, $60.

This is the best edition of my works.
CHARLES DICKENS.

Since the author's death, four volumes have been added, containing The Child's History of England, Uncommercial Traveller, Seven Poor Travellers, Holly Tree, Wreck of the Golden Mary, Perils of Certain English Prisoners, Going into Society, Haunted House, Message from the Sea, Tom Tiddler's Ground, Somebody's Luggage, Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings, Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy, Dr. Marigold, Boy at Mugby, No Thoroughfare, The Mystery of Edwin Drood, Master Humphrey's Clock, &c.

The edition is printed in large, clear type, on superior wove paper, and contains nearly 600 illustrations.

Ready next month. Vols. I. and II. of the edition now in course of publication in London, of

THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Tenterden. By JOHN LORD CAMPBELL, LL. D. To be completed in 4 vols., crown 8vo. Uniform with the Lives of the Lord Chancellors. $2 per vol.

Messrs. L., B. & Co. are the American publishers of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. The ninth edition, in twenty-one volumes 4to, is in course of preparation. The new edition will be almost a reconstruction of the whole work, and reset on an elegant new type, and illustrated freely through the text. Vol. I. is expected to be ready during the year 1874, and the issues will be continued at the rate of about three volumes per annum.

DR. NEWTON'S NEW FAMILY MEDICAL work, "TO THE SICK," will soon be ready for publication; a valuable treatise on nervous debility, dyspepsia, and catarrh. Will be sent free by applying, personally or by letter, to Dr. NEWTON'S Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 34 Bond st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR WITH TESTIMONIALS.

H. C. TERRY & CO., Successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government stamp [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 369 West 23d st., corner of 9th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE.

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid; understands taking charge of parlors and assist with the waiting; best City reference from her last place; no objection to a first-class private boarding-house. Call at No. 36 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent English girl as a very good chamber-maid and first-class waitress; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR French girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to make herself useful; speaks English, French, and German; is very neat, and comes well recommended. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 East 40th st., from 10 A. M. Friday, till 1 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; would do house-work; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing or waiting, or take care of children; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By an American Protestant woman; or would like a place for general house-work; City or country; is very neat, orderly, correct, and has best of City recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is expert at soups, meats, game, boning, larding, and fancy cooking in general, French and English pastry, creams, jellies, and ices; is willing to take entire charge of the kitchen. Apply at No. 419 East 14th st.; no letters answered.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; respectful and economical; moderate wages; highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, AND reliable young German woman as cook; understands American cooking; is willing and obliging; comes well recommended from last employer; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable German girl with two years' reference from last place; is a first-class family cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, AS THOROUGH cook and baker; will assist in washing, or entire washing of a small family; City or country; private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; IS an excellent meat cook, and good bread and pastry cook, with good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as good, plain cook; expert at cooking in all its branches; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at 155 West 28th st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY COOK, WASHER, and ironer; excellent reference; in City. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in washing; best City references. Call at No. 1,134 2d av., in baker shop.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN of twenty-three, for general work; is a good cook and laundress; would not object to any part of the country where she can have the comforts of a home; will go for moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL not afraid to work, and who thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, that will be permanent; will go to the country, and for moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family, by a respectable girl. Call at No. 756 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, to do house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 402 1st av., corner 29th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GOOD KITCHEN-MAID where there is a first-class man cook. Can be seen, with best City reference, at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person, who is a first-class hair-dresser; can cut and fit; is thoroughly competent in the above duties; is highly recommended and speaks English, French, and German. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a Protestant young woman; or for general house-work; City or country; at quite moderate wages; has best of recommendations for neatness; civil, obliging, &c. Call at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT laundress; has first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., rear, second entrance from 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and plain sewing, and light chamber-work; has best City references from her last place. Address R. K., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED RESPECTABLE GERman girl, for grown children; is a good plain family sewer. Call at No. 48 Prospect place, between East 42d and 43d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or bring her own if required; wishes a permanent situation; good reference. Call at No. 765 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman; is a good waitress; strictly honest, and very neat and tidy in both person and work; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, all in the best manner; or chamber-maid and waiting. Call at No. 385 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, Protestant, seventeen years of age, lately landed, as assistant waitress or to mind children in a private family. Address Mary Craig, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed).
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant man, aged thirty-two, who is a good driver and groom, also can milk, take care of cattle, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; is well recommended from past employers. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEFUL Man.—His wife as cook or general house-worker; both French; not long in the country; they are very industrious and willing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a middle-aged American man and wife, (from Dutchess County, N. Y.;) man thoroughly understands all branches of farming and dairy work, and is himself a worker; wife is well experienced in making butter and cheese, raising poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM FOREMAN, DAIRY-MAID, POULTRY, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; age thirty-five years; no children; man is an experienced farmer in all branches; working machinery, caring cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife can care milk, make good butter, raise poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man from England with the best references, who understands the management of graperies, green-houses, gardens, &c. Address Box No. 88, Bethel, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best references from last employer. Address A. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st.

GROOM, &c.—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE, no incumbrance; man can groom, milk, and do gardening; wife is a first-class cook; has had long experience in England; country preferred; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 196 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWISS MAN; IS A CAREful coachman, gardener, neat with harness, &c., care of cows, milking, &c., poultry, &c., generally useful about gentleman's place; has several years' recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute Employ Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERI[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] man as first-class waiter in a private [illegible] City reference from former employer. Address Box No. 49 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West [illegible]

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A [illegible] man who has been about [illegible] seven years in a leading jobbing house, also having a very extensive acquaintance among the [illegible] would like a position in a commission house or with a manufacturer to sell goods; best of references. Any one wanting a live man, address L. R., Box [illegible] Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—A LADY AND A GENtleman; to those thoroughly competent, and can present satisfactory testimonials, a favorable opportunity offers; none other need apply. Address [illegible], Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TO TAKE care of a child eighteen months old, an experienced nurse. One who has the very best reference and is willing and obliging can apply at No. 43 West 19th st., Friday, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WOMAN COOK, WITH good City reference. None others need apply. From 9 to 12, at No. 18 West 30th st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1874.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1875; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,750 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
13,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
3,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x17 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
400 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.

500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.

750 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.

400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
DAVID HAYS,
LAWRENCE G. GOULDING,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McGARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES AND PRISON CLOTH.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M. of Jan. 28, 1874, for supplies (groceries) and prison cloth.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wed'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Olympus, Saturday, Feb. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 23—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Feb. 28, [illegible] P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. Fischer.........Jan. 27
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson.........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas.........Feb. 24

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN.........Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
Italy, Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG.........Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.........POUSSAN.........Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.........Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M. precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A. M. at the latest.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore.........Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe.........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.........March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.........Jan. 30.
CORINTH.........Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS.........Jan. 30.
ETNA.........Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

F. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Feb. 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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GLAMORGAN.........Feb. 28
PEMBROKE.........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.........$75 and $80 currency.
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Steerage.........$30 currency.
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For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
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THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—(Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. [illegible]

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, [illegible] Buffalo, [illegible] L. S. and M. C. Railroads. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 8:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW CHEAP ROUTE TO TEXAS.—THE "Iron Mountain route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texarkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads for all points in Texas. This line is 140 miles shorter than any other from St. Louis, and has reduced the passenger rates very materially.

The time through is much quicker, and altogether it is the best route to Arkansas and Texas.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of WILLIAM W. PARRISH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William W. Parrish, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD J. HAAS and ALEXANDER H. SAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Jan. 23, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, said Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, in said City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy thoughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGYDIUS ROESSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Egydius Roessner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the DEER PARK BLUE-STONE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the Deer Park Blue-stone Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property to it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TUCK, JOHN A. FRENCH, and EDWARD A. GODDARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—John A. French, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th December, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York. ja23-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS COPENHAGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius Copenhagen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja16-1aw3wF* HENRY ELLIOTT, Assignee,
Nos. 23 and 25 Warren st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Riorden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the —th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja9-1aw3wF* THOMAS B. WHITNEY, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BERNARD ARONSON, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
j9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC N. TICHENOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM MILLS, surviving partner, &c., bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN second, third and fourth stories, to let with first-class table to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Call between 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 45 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on third floor, with every convenience, separately or together; also, a single room, for a gentleman; family small; references exchanged. No. 67 West 19th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., near Madison av.; one large room on first floor, suitable for a physician; also other rooms, without board; references.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.

A suite of two or three handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board. The location is central and desirable in all respects.

NO. 157 WEST 23D ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED back room, second floor, to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. Bath and closet on same floor. Also, hall bed-room. Reference.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

GROVE HOUSE, NOS. 172, 174, 176, 178 Bleecker st., six blocks west of Broadway.—First-class rooms, with excellent board, $1 50 to $2 per day; $6 to $12 per week.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED third-story front and hall room, connecting, to let with board. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN—Three handsomely-furnished single rooms for gentlemen only; strictly first-class house and table.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, second floor, to rent, with board, to one or two adults; reference.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms on third floor, together or separately. Also a room on fourth floor. References.

NO. 77 WEST 45TH ST.

Handsome room on second floor to let, with board; reasonable terms; reference.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—A LARGE, SUNNY room on fourth floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, COMfortably furnished, on second or third floor, with board, in a private family where there are no boarders, by two young gentlemen desiring a quiet home; permanent if suited; terms must be reasonable, and will be paid weekly in advance if desired; location between 3d and 6th avs., 10th and 25th sts. Address, stating full particulars and price, D. & E., Box No. 4,995 Post Office.

FOR A FAMILY OF SEVEN ADULTS FROM 1st of February; private family preferred; will require four bedrooms, private parlor; location central. Address C. B., Box No. 695 Post Office.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN WOULD like board in a strictly private family; terms not to exceed $9 per week. Address NICHOLSON, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SEVEN, SECOND floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and particulars, E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
au1-1aw6m WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
ja16-1aw6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873.

HENRY BERGH, Executor.

au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.

WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. KENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. KENNERT, Executrix.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8.

Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured one week in advance, by mail, messenger, or telegram.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager

FRIDAY, Jan. 23, and SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
(Positively last times of)
MAN AND WIFE!!
SATURDAY MATINEE
At 1:30 o'clock,
MAN AND WIFE.

Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Sara Jewett, Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.... Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Frank Hardenberg, George Parkes, D. Whiting, George DeVere, Owen Fawcett, J. G. Peakes, F. Chapman, G. Gilbert, and others.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 27,
First production of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
New Parisian Comedy
Of contemporaneous frailties and fortunes, in four acts,
FOLLINE!!

With most elaborate scenery and upholstery to mark the epoch of the play; new and original music, rich and elegant toilets à la mode, and a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

514
BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

First week of the SNOW BROTHERS, and their troupe of trained dogs.

First week of the pleasing vocalist, Miss CLARA BELMONT.

THE MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the originals, HARRIGAN AND HART.

Second week of Royal YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE. All the mammoth troupe retained.

Second week of the Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.

Mlle. ZOE will appear in the sensation play THE FRENCH SPY, in which she executes a combat of FOUR HUNDRED BLOWS.

By request, the most comical of all pantomimes will be given, entitled THE SHADOWS.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY, Jan. 26, the recognized STAR OF VOCALISTS, Miss NELLY PIERIES.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH WEEK OF
THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of
MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

THE GREAT CLUB SCENE
is now incorporated in
THE THIRD ACT.
THE GREAT DEMAND
for seats induces Mr. Wallack to announce the
BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE
VOKES
in
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

M. W. LEFFINGWELL.........as.........Jaffier Jenkins

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
NEXT MONDAY—FUN IN A FOG.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.

LAST WEEK OF O. DOUD BYRON.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON	G. H. ADAMS
in	in JACK ROBINSON
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.	AND HIS MONKEY.

BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE
The world-renowned BEDOUIN ARABS.
The Chinese Juggler, GEORGE DUNBAR.
DICK SANDS, the GREAT PENDY, &c., &c.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE "WALLACE HOPS"—EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

As pleasure (*rationalis*) is the spice of life, take a little spice.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1874, AT 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises of the

WOOLEN FACTORY

Of ADAM BROWN,
RAHWAY, N. J.

All the right, title, and interest to one run of mill-stones, one bolting-machine, and all other fixtures, implements, and machinery intended for the grinding of grain and used for that purpose in the mills; also, one water-wheel, attached to said mill, one Kellogg patent wool-picker, one Jenks' first breaker, with burr-machine attached; one Jenks' second breaker, with extra lickener and side draw-wheel attached; one Jenks' condensing card-machine, with extra lickener and side draw-wheel attached; one Jenks' double-geared spinning mule, 312 spindles, with bobbins, spools, &c., attached; one yarn-reel, two looms for weaving, together with hangers, gearing, belting, pulleys, shafting, &c., to drive the woolen machinery, and intended to be used for that purpose, and all other personal property intended to run said machinery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,200 Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1885. (This road having been consolidated into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company makes these bonds equal to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western First Mortgage Bonds.)

$10,000 Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of main line.

$10,000 Warren Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, 1900. (This road being leased in perpetuity by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad makes these bonds virtually the same as Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store: Malaga Raisins, London Layers, layers and loose Pears, Dried Peaches and Prunes, Lisbon Purple and Almeria Grapes, — barrels Currants. At 12 o'clock, 2,000 cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Idaho, on Pier No. 46 North River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE limited partnership of CHARLES E. FORD & CO. The limited partnership composed of CHARLES E. FORD and ANDREW J. DUNN as general partners, and BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING as special partner, heretofore formed for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities on commission, in the City of New-York, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873, and terminating on the 30th day of April, 1874, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and such dissolution takes effect Jan. 1, 1874.

CHARLES E. FORD,
ANDREW J. DUNN, } General Partners.
BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING, Special Partner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF P. ROLLHAUS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Fireplace, Heater, and Cooking Range business will be continued at the same place, No. 248 Water st., by PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr., who will cash all bills of the late firm, and collect all bills due to the same.

PHILIP ROLLHAUS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr.

THE FIRM OF VOORHIS & NORTON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER VOORHIS,
JAN. 21, 1874. PATRICK NORTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE HALSTEAD'S" PRAYING BAND will conduct the services in Forsyth Street M. E. Church (between Canal and Division sts.) on Sabbath, Jan. 25. "Come everybody."

WANTED—TWO SITTINGS IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church. Address E. L. D., Box No. 129 Times Office.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,

Exposition of the world-renowned CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY, from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and the beautiful pictorial illusion of PARIS BY NIGHT, with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, each evening from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Chimes afternoon and evening. POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE, with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu. THE LECTORIUM, in which Prof. Tobin will demonstrate the illusions and delusions of the senses with novel and scientific illustrations.

Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The Panopticon will be completed the present week. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainment impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series, at matinée or soirée, at $1 each and no extras. Children half price. Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution. The Musical Automata, The Darwinian Orchestra and African Flute-player, and the Mammoth Orchestra will arrive in a few days.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE will be given at this establishment TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1:30 o'clock.

NINTH WEEK—60TH TO 66TH PERFORMANCE—

250,000 PEOPLE

have seen the entirely new and extremely funny Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

G. L. FOX.........as.........HUMPTY DUMPTY
Marten's, Herr Lind, Jackley Troupe, Rigl Sisters, &c., &c.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

OR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 5. 1874,

UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8.

Theodore Thomas'

THIRD GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. VICTOR MAUREL,
the celebrated Baritone, will appear.

SYMPHONY—No. 1, in C minor, Op. 5.........Gade
ARIA—Iphigenie in Aulis.........Gluck
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
CONCERTO—In G minor.........Handel
For string orchestra, two solo violins and solo violoncello, Messrs. Listemann, Jacobsohn, Lubeck, and orchestra.
IVAN IV.—(Der Grausame,) Characterbild, (new).........Rubinstein
ARIA—Nozze di Figaro.........Mozart
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
SYMPHONY—No. 8, Op. 93, in F.........Beethoven

Admission tickets, $1 50 and $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, and No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL GIVE FOUR READINGS AS FOLLOWS:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part 1.—Selections from "Hamlet."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the Single Readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

FANCY DRESS BALL

Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

For particulars see next Sunday's papers.

E. H. NEYMANN,
For the Committee.

ASSOCIATION HALL. JAN. 26.

BRET HARTE
Will deliver his new lecture on
AMERICAN HUMOR,
Mercantile Library Course,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM.—CLOSING WEEKS.—EVERY EVENING at 8 and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M. Present your tickets immediately. BAIN HALL, Great Jones st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

Free Lectures for the People in the Great Hall at 8 P. M.

The second and concluding series of the course for 1873-4 will be as follows:

Jan. 24—"The Music of the Emotions." Illustrated by piano performances, by Jerome Hopkins.

Jan. 31—"Wonders of the Yellowstone." By Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army.

Feb. 7—"The Stars." By Richard A. Proctor, Esq.

Feb. 14—"Evolution in Ornament." By Prof. Charles F. Hartt, of Cornell University.

Feb. 21—Celebration of the Birthday of Washington by the pupils of the Cooper Union.

Feb. 28—"The Lesson of the Vienna Exposition." By Dr. R. W. Raymond, United States Mining Commissioner.

March 7—"Health and Health Laws." By Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health.

March 14 and 21—"On Municipal Government." By Simon Stern, Esq.

March 28—"Readings from the Poets." By Sidney Woollett, Esq.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book-stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN."—LECture by PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, at Association Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, to be had at G. P. Putnam's Sons' store, under the hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN M. WOLCOTT, plaintiff, against C. O. CROSBY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and sixty-six 65-100 dollars, with interest on the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars from the 3d day of October, 1873, and interest on the sum of five hundred and forty-one 65-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 7th day of January, 1874.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja9-1aw6wF* No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIA H. BRUSH, against GEORGE EICHINGER, Ferdinand Schluster, Robert Johnston and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff,) Ellen B. Hilton, Frederick Gerhard, William Kelly, Margaret Clark, and James Campbell.—Summons.—To the defendants, Ferdinand Schluster, Robert Johnston, and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 13, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 13th day of January, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja23-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—HARVEY B. STREETER and GRISWOLD DENISON, plaintiffs, against ROBERT SHANNON, Thomas Whittaker, William Metcalf, and Ann Hughes, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office, Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1873.

JAS. K. AVERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
[illegible] No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

SEVENTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30,
EIGHTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK OF
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
Who will appear as
DIANE BERARD
IN ADOLPH BELOT'S
powerfully wrought and realistic drama
THE FEMME DE FEU!
Her impersonation of which has elicited the most
ENTHUSIASTIC AND RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE
demanding her appearance before the curtain
FIVE TIMES
ON EACH EVENING OF ITS REPRESENTATION.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST
NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
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SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
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Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. MORGAN, HALL and CARLTON.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 1:30 P. M.
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THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

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[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BRADLEY BANKRUPTCY.

TESTIMONY OF A PARTNER—A FICTITIOUS CAPITAL—ALLEGED ABSTRACTION OF $20,000.

The examination of William E. Bradley, charged with fraudulently concealing the funds of the bankrupt firm of Edson Bradley & Co., woolen warehousemen, of Broadway, was continued yesterday, before Commissioner Betts. The prosecution, which is carried on on behalf of the creditors, called Edward F. Church, who, being sworn, testified that, up to Jan. 1, 1873, he was a clerk with E. Bradley & Co. The firm was then composed of Edson Bradley and William E. Bradley, who had been partners for two years. On the 1st of January, 1873, witness became a partner. The new firm was Edson Bradley & Co., composed of Edson Bradley, W. E. Bradley, and witness. The capital of the new firm was $104,000—Edson Bradley, $100,000; W. E. Bradley, $2,000, and witness $2,000. Up to the time bankruptcy proceedings were instituted witness had put in $1,600, Edson Bradley put in stock at $86,000, and William put in nothing. That was a fair valuation. The old firm owed the new firm nothing on organization, nor the new firm the old at the time of its suspension, nor for six months previous. Just after the new firm was organized it might have owed the old firm $10,000 for thirty days. This was at least eight months before these proceedings in bankruptcy. Twelve notes, amounting in the aggregate to $18,000, were here introduced and put in evidence. These twelve notes were all payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, to the order of the drawers, Edson Bradley & Co. They were made by the old firm of Edson Bradley & Co., and indorsed by them. Prior to the suspension of the firm, witness had a conversation with W. E. Bradley and Edson Bradley regarding the affairs of the firm. Both the Bradleys said to witness that they should be obliged to suspend, or at any rate ask for a suspension. Witness replied that he did not think so, so long as they had the amount of money then in the bank. W. E. Bradley said he did not see how they could pay 100 cents; they should have nothing to do with it, and they had better let the old gentleman manage it. Witness said he did not think they would be obliged to suspend, and if they were, he thought it would be better for witness to go through bankruptcy, and show the whole thing up. They had a young man named Charles Parsons as a book-keeper. He was in the employ of the firm before witness joined it. After the suspension witness understood Parsons was going out on the road to collect, and witness said to W. E. Bradley that he did not think Parsons would pay expenses, and Bradley said: "Perhaps not, but we don't want him here while the statement is being made up, as he knows all about our affairs and understands all about the books." The defendant came to witness a few days after they failed and said: "If any of the creditors ask us any questions say we do not know anything about it, refer them to the old gentlemen; he has been through this thing before and understands it." About the time of the suspension W. E. Bradley came to witness and said: "There never has been but about $55,000 in this concern;" asked him how that was, and he explained it as follows: "We are supposed to have $87,600, and the old concern owed the new $6,000, and there was a suspense account of $26,000 belonging to the old concern." He added these two together, and subtracted the amount from the $87,600, leaving somewhere from $50,000 to $56,000, and that was all the capital the concern had really ever had. Witness understood that the old concern had a suspense account of $26,000, and that that would more than pay the $6,000 they owed the new firm, which would leave the capital of $87,000 intact. William said, "This concern has never had over $55,000 in the business, and if we can get a settlement and save $100,000 your interest will be twenty-two and a half per cent. of $45,000." Witness told him he did not see it. Knew of a horse and wagon that Edson Bradley usually drove in to business. Always supposed it belonged to him, and he always spoke of it as his. Had a conversation with the defendant about some notes and checks taken away from the store on the morning the bankruptcy proceedings were instituted. Asked if he knew of any notes or money belonging to the firm. He replied he did not. Asked him if he did not take about $20,000 in notes and leave them with Alvin C. Bradley or at his office. He said he did not know any more about the assets of the concern than witness. The examination was then adjourned to Thursday next.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULT OF AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Edward Shields was placed on trial, charged with robbery in the first degree. The complainant, a quarryman, named Matthew Lacy, residing on One Hundredth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, testified that on Christmas Eve he visited Shields and his wife, whom he had known for five years, at their apartments, on Forty-fifth street, where he met two other visitors, named Mr. and Mrs. Kellum. The party indulged in pleasant conversation for some hours, and regaled themselves with whisky-punch. Shields, as alleged, took offense at a fancied insult given to Kellum by Lacy, whereupon the latter left the room. On reaching the sidewalk, Lacy was met by Shields, who followed him down. The prisoner, as alleged, snatched Lacy's watch, at the same time felling him with a blow on the head by some instrument, and inflicted several serious wounds on the head while the complainant was still prostrate. Dr. Satterlee, who dressed the complainant's wounds, testified to the nature of the injuries, which, in his opinion, had been inflicted by a slung-shot. On the opening of the case for the defense, the representative of the District Attorney announced that he had abandoned the charge of robbery, and would only look for a conviction on a minor charge. Counsel for the defense produced a number of witnesses, who proved that Lacy had been the aggressor in a quarrel, and that the two men in their struggles had fallen on an iron girder. When the belligerents had been separated the complainant was taken to the station-house by two strange men. The jury, after considerable deliberation, could not agree to a verdict and were discharged. Bail was then fixed at $750. The business in the Court of General Sessions during the past two weeks has, unfortunately for the prosecution, been remarkable for the few convictions obtained. In the unavoidable absence of District Attorneys Russell and Rollins, whose victories in court have become matters of public notoriety, acquittals, disagreements, miscarriages of justice, and no convictions are the order of the day. As instances of this fact may be quoted the case of Oscar Etti, the Bowery photographer, who shot a man through the abdomen, yet was acquitted; the audacious highway robbery of Peter Quinn, in which the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the felonious assault and robbery case reported above, in which the jury stood nine for acquittal, and a long array of acquittals, in all of which the prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorney Lyon. This is an unsatisfactory beginning for the new year, and does not augur well for the usual brilliant monthly record of convictions obtained in this court. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that District Attorney Phelps appeared in Court yesterday, when his onerous duties permitted him, and took an active part in the prosecution. It is to be hoped that in the interest of the administration of justice, either Mr. Phelps or one of his able assistants, whose ability could be only too truly testified to by the army of criminals whom they have convicted, will again represent the people in this court, and continue in 1874 the crusade against crime which they so vigorously inaugurated in 1873.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL FUND CONTROVERSY.

The dispute that has been going on for some time back in Brooklyn between the financial officers of the city and the Board of Education, concerning the custody of the $929,666 48 raised for educational purposes, has assumed a new phase. Mr. Edgar M. Cullen, counsel for the Board of Education, made application yesterday before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, for an order requiring City Treasurer Cunningham to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued against him to compel the payment to the Board of Education of the moneys appropriated for their use by the joint board. The application was founded on a long affidavit setting forth the manner in which the charter provides for the raising and disposition of the education fund. It is claimed by the Board of Education that the charter gives to that department of the City Government the absolute control of the education fund, and Corporation Counsel De Witt has given an opinion supporting that claim. City Treasurer Cunningham, who is *ex officio* Treasurer of the Board of Education, holds that the money can only be taken from the Treasury by warrant signed in the regular way. The officers of the Board of Education give no bonds to secure the city against a misappropriation of the money, and he knew of that fact. Mr. Cunningham thinks that to place nearly a million dollars to their credit, the Mayor or Common Counsel having no supervisory control of its after distribution, would be an illegal proceeding. Judge Pratt granted the order, and made it returnable on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

An application was made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, for a reduction of bail in the case of George H. Johnson, who was arrested in connection with the charges against the masked burglars. Mr. Allen, on the part of the prosecution, said that the masked burglars were found on the premises of the defendant, [illegible]

attached to the case to the desire of the reporters to get up a sensation, but the court expressed a different opinion, and paid a high compliment to the general energy and ability displayed by the newspaper reporters. Decision was reserved.

A TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTER SENTENCED.

Joseph Hafiecker, one of the alleged participants in the working men's riot in Tompkins square on the 13th inst., was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Morgan, Flammer, and Kilbreth, charged with inciting riot and assaulting Officer Walton, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Capt. Patrick Walsh, the first witness, deposed that defendant was in Tompkins square on the 13th inst., inciting riot and calling upon the men there assembled to stand together and not leave the square. He was standing alongside of Christian Meyer, who hit Sergt. Berghold on the head. At the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, Meyer stated that Hafiecker was the leader of the meeting. Officer Patrick Walton testified that he had received orders to disperse the mob, and while obeying these orders Hafiecker raised his cane and struck witness across the arm. There was a large crowd present at the time, and a great deal of excitement prevailing. Witness admitted having knocked the defendant down, but said he did not club him; he merely used his hand and foot. The prisoner, an old gray-bearded man, with shrunken cheeks and bright black eyes, testified in his own behalf through the medium of the court interpreter, that he was a German by birth. Two months ago he came to the City from Bridgeport, Conn. He denied that he was a leader of the men who assembled in Tompkins square on the 13th, nor was he in any way connected with the demonstration except as a casual looker-on, having been drawn there through mere curiosity to hear Mayor Havemeyer speak to the working men. Had no connection whatever with the Communist organization. He never struck a man in his life, and did so on the occasion of the riot in pure self-defense. The officer had raised his club to strike at him, and defendant only elevated his cane to ward off the blow. Several witnesses testified to the general good character of the prisoner. When the counsel for the defense had closed his case, the presiding Magistrates consulted for a short period, after which the Chairman said, from the evidence given, the court was of the opinion that defendant went to Tompkins square with no intention of inciting or taking part in any riot, and that therefore he was not guilty of that charge. On the charge of assault, they were obliged to convict him, from the fact that he did wrong in resisting the officer who came there to disperse the crowd. He was then sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

THE GAS COMMISSION.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Gas Commission contracts were awarded to the New-York and Manhattan Companies to light the First and Second Districts below Thirty-fourth street. The bids for lighting the upper districts were laid over on account of alleged irregularities. A special meeting of the commission was held yesterday in the Mayor's Office for the purpose of receiving new bids for resetting and glazing the lamps, &c., the contracts previously awarded including only gas lighting and extinguishing. Mayor Havemeyer was called to the chair. The other members, the Controller and Commissioner of Public Works, were also present. The New-York Gas Company put in a bid for resetting, glazing, repairing the lamps, &c., and Mr. Wm. Barney also put in a bid for the same work.

Commissioner Van Nort said that the New-York Company's bid was the lowest. It was $2,100, while Mr. Barney's bid was over $2,400, or $251 higher than the bid of the New-York Company.

The Controller said he would like to have some time to examine the bids, as their action upon them might possibly embarrass future contracts.

Commissioner Van Nort would like the fact to be borne in mind that the gas companies are the owners of their mains, and that any interference with them might result in suits against the City. The prices put in by the old companies for the work—taking last year's rates as a basis—were low.

The Controller said he would like time to consider the question before voting, and he would therefore move that it be laid over. Commissioner Van Nort seconded the motion, which was carried.

A communication was received from the Mutual Gas-light Company in relation to their previous bids, and their right to come in and compete with other companies.

Another communication was received from Mr. Zollickoffer, President of the Metropolitan Gas Company, asking whether the contract for which they had sent in bids would be awarded to them. Both communications were placed on file.

Commissioner Van Nort here asked the board if they regarded the bid of the Metropolitan Company, offered at the last meeting, regular?

Mayor Havemeyer—I think we should regard the bids of the Mutual and Metropolitan Companies as regular.

Commissioner Van Nort—But where there are irregularities, we must readvertise for bids.

Mayor Havemeyer—But we cannot have the streets dark. We have got to deal with these companies.

Controller Green said it would be well to examine the questions involved thoroughly before awarding the contracts.

The matter was then laid over until next Saturday.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the department, Broadway, corner of Leonard street, President Westervelt in the chair. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to prepare an agreement to be executed by John Dunn, of No. 512 West Fifty-fifth street, for the raising and removal of a canal-boat and cargo sunk between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, North River, and the work to be commenced within three days from the date of the agreement, and pushed forward as rapidly as possible until completion. The following communications were ordered to be placed on file: Petition of Lister Bros. to erect shed on bulkhead foot of Thirty-eighth street, North River; of T. & A. Walsh, relative to occupying building between Piers Nos. 22 and 23, North River, for market stands; from New-York Cheap Transportation Association relative to information as to proposed improvements on water fronts, and a report from Superintendent Fitzpatrick stating that the sloop Ranger was sunk at the foot of Fifty-first street, North River. The report of Engineer in Chief Charles K. Graham for the week ending Jan. 17, was read. It states that the work upon the bulkhead wall at the Battery is necessarily discontinued for the present. The masons engaged in the work have been suspended, as have all the laborers excepting twelve, who are at work on the dump and assisting the carpenters in the storage shed. The pile-drivers have been at work driving piles on the bulkhead wall and on the new piers, Nos. 44, 45, and 46. The dock-builders had been at work on the piers, the work being interrupted a day and a half by the cold snap. At the Seventeenth street yard the carpenters and laborers had been employed on the storage shed, which was nearly completed. The surveying parties have been engaged on surveys on Randall's Island, &c. The report of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies was read, showing the completion of dumping-boards at Laight street, North River, and at Pier No. 37 East River. A new pier at Third street and bulkheads and platform at Bellevue Hospital were rapidly progressing. A new pile had been placed at Pier No. 21 East River. Piles in slip between Piers Nos. 28 and 29 North River had been removed, and work had commenced on the new dumping-board at the foot of Thirty-seventh street North River.

The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS.

The council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society met yesterday afternoon at No. 35 Beaver street, for the purpose of receiving a report of the Legislative Committee with regard to matters of reform pertaining to the Internal Revenue laws. Mr. Charles Bellows presided. The Secretary read the report, which was submitted at a previous meeting of the council, and the points of which have already been published. The report was adopted. A communication was read from Hon. John D. Lawson, member of Congress, in reply to a request from the council to bring the grievances of the trade before Congress. He said that the best course to be pursued would be to present a petition to Congress setting forth the grievances complained of, and that if such petition should be intrusted to him he would present it and have it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The grievances complained of are in reference to stamping packages, a change of the present ad valorem duties on wines, that goods imported should not be charged duty a second time, and that when liquidation takes place at the Custom-house it should be final. On motion, it was resolved that the Legislative Committee proceed to Washington in reference to the question under consideration, and they were empowered to take with them any person or persons whose assistance they may consider necessary. The council recommended the members of the society to become members of the Cheap Transportation Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

A SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ROBBERY.

Thomas Davis, the proprietor of a billiard-saloon at No. 83 Nassau street, notified the Police authorities yesterday that on the 3d inst. his brother, "Gus" Davis, had stolen from him $7,500 in United States Treasury notes, of the denomination of ones, twos, fives, tens, and twenties, all new bills and in the original packages as they had been issued by the Treasury Department. Mr. Davis further informed the Police that his brother immediately after stealing the money left the City in company with a young woman named Jennie Jones, and it is supposed Davis will travel under the name of Jones. The fugitive also stole from his brother a gold watch and chain valued at over $[illegible]. [illegible]

"CHIVALRY IN RELATION TO CIVILIZATION."

Mr. Benson J. Lossing lectured last evening at Steinway Hall to a large audience. The subject of the lecture, which was one of the course delivered under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, was to have been "De Soto, and Our Barbarian Brethren," but at the last moment a lecture entitled "Chivalry in Relation to Civilization" was substituted in its stead. Mr. Lossing apologized, in the first instance, for the hasty change, observing that his numerous engagements and the inadequate time at his disposal would not enable him to make the lecture which had been originally set down on the programme sufficiently satisfactory, either to himself or to his audience. He commenced his lecture by observing that ever since our first mother had eaten the forbidden fruit, the woman subject had ever been a source of perplexity to Eve's children. He did not, however, mean, he said, to go into any discussion of the woman question, but had merely referred to it as a peg whereon to hang his discourse. The lecturer, however, did recur to the subject at the conclusion of his discourse, claiming for women equality with men, and advocating the removal of all obstacles to women's inclination, leaving her to be herself the judge. Women, he said, had the same natural right to navigate, to plow, to delve, to preach heterodoxy or orthodoxy in the pulpit, or to kill or cure, *secundum artem*, by the grace of a diploma, as men had; and he proceeded to strengthen this proposition by saying that it was just as absurd for a man to deny woman those rights as it was to deny that an oyster had a right to eat him as well as he had a right to eat an oyster, only the oyster couldn't do it. [Laughter.] In dealing with the subject proper of his lecture he considered the chivalry of yesterday and to-day, and traced its progress from the time of Charlemagne. The elements of its ideal were courage, justice, and honor, but yet it had been pressed into the service of the meanest passions, and the most vile crimes had been committed in its name. As associated with chivalry he referred to feudalism and the Papacy, and while condemning their operations in strong terms, said that they had proved vast humanizing agencies in the work of regeneration. The former, in fact, had evolved order out of chaos, and had developed sentiments of honor and truth. Chivalry, the lecturer said, had a beginning as a purely military organization, its principal element being brute courage. He then gave a sketch of the crusades, described the work of Peter the Hermit in relation to them, and the culmination of enthusiasm at the Council of Clermont in France, which brought about the first crusade. Europe was at the time a mad-house, the mania was universal, and those who joined in that crusade were an ignorant, half savage mob. Of the 300,000 who set forth for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre not one ever returned, but died in eastern Europe or on the slopes of Asia Minor. The insanity was thus eased, and society was cleansed. The crusade which followed the lecturer described as one of genteel marauders, led by such men as Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, and for all the chivalry any of these possessed, he said, that there was more to be found in the tale of Hiawatha, or in the story of the Iriquois Conference, than in the brightest days of Richard of the Lion Heart. He described, too, that redoubtable monarch in a way which might make a reader of *Ivanhoe* blush for any leaning which he might have had toward *Le Noir Faineant*. Yet, he said, these crusades and the chivalry which they fostered were the beneficient sources to which modern society was indebted. Step by step, Europe passed from vassalage to centralized power, whether in monarchies, republics, or free cities, and thus we came by the germ of the civilization which we now possessed. The lecturer gave an interesting sketch of the process of training through which the aspirant to knighthood was subjected, the vows which he took, and the devotion and championship which he was bound to extend to women. He also referred to the true chivalry of the Maid of Orleans, gave an account of the institution of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath, and in conclusion said it was in these present days that the ideal of chivalry was being realized. Still, he said, it was not altogether realized, and, in allusion to this drawback, directed attention to the unequal rights of women, as referred to at the beginning of this synopsis of his discourse.

A MODEL LEGISLATOR.

James Ryan, member of Assembly for the second term from the Fourth District, which embraces the greater part of the Seventh Ward, the favorite domain of William M. Tweed in the palmy days of "Ring" rule, has been a frequent litigant in the courts to obtain his salary as Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions. It was formerly objected to his claim that he was debarred from holding two offices, and also that the performance of services at Albany necessarily precluded those which should be rendered in the court. The ground of opposition in a pending case, as presented upon affidavits, was that no service whatever was performed. The pay-rolls for the months of November and December, 1873, the time for which pay is claimed, were presented to the Department of Finance, certified by the Clerk of the court that all the officers, except the Deputy Clerk, Ryan, had been in constant attendance, and had performed the necessary work. On the return presented to the Court of Common Pleas, an application having been made for a mandamus, an affidavit of Robert H. Johnston, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was handed up, in which it is stated that during the two months in question the Deputy Clerk, Ryan, although there was plenty of work for him to do, only came once every week or two weeks to the office, never attended any of the sessions of the court, and never did any duty whatever. Judge Joseph F. Daly, however, on the 21st inst., granted an order of peremptory mandamus to enforce the payment of $833 32 out of the County Treasury to the claimant, whose case has presented a similar instance of a political sinecure at the expense of the public to those so frequent with legislators of the Tom Fields and Tim Campbell type a few years ago.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met in the Brooklyn Court-house yesterday afternoon, Supervisor at Large Fox in the chair. A communication from County Treasurer Gardiner was referred to the Law and General Taxes Committees. It announced that about $850,000 of county bonds fall due next year and should be provided for in the tax levy. As this action would heavily increase the tax rate, he suggested that the necessary legislation be procured authorizing a renewal of the bonds. Supervisor Ropes moved that a committee be instructed to investigate into the affairs of the Commissioners of Charities. Supervisor Bergen amended by requesting the Governor to withhold his decision in the matter of the alleged frauds until the committee make their report. The resolution was adopted as amended. Supervisor Bergen moved that several well-known architects be appointed a committee, in conjunction with Commissioner Phraner, of the Department of Fire and Buildings, to report upon the condition of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Work was stopped on this building by order of Commissioner Phraner, who says that if completed with materials such as were being used the building would be unsafe. The committee was appointed. Supervisor Ray, of the Thirteenth Ward, offered a series of resolutions calling the attention of the heads of the County Departments to the charter, which provides that a person elected to a public office shall vacate any public position previously held. The Supervisor said that persons with positions and duties in Brooklyn were in the Albany Legislature. He referred to Assessor Worth and S. J. Colahan, of the City Court, and said that doubtless there were many others. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

DEATH FROM CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGENCE.

In Trial Term, Part I., of the Superior Court, before Judge Sedgwick, the case of Mary Angell against the Dry Dock and East River Railroad Company, was yesterday decided adversely to the plaintiff. Mrs. Angell sued the company to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, caused by an accident on one of the defendants' cars. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, while riding on the front platform of a car, requested the driver to stop and let him off. The driver did not do so at once, but was driving past the point where deceased desired to get off. Deceased thereupon jumped off the front platform, fell under the wheel of the car, and was injured to such an extent as to make amputation of one of his legs necessary, and death was the final result. The act of the deceased in jumping off the front platform, was claimed on the part of defendant to have been inexcusable under any circumstances, and constituted such contributive negligence on his part as legally absolved the company from liability for injuries resulting from the act. The court concurred in this view, and dismissed the complaint.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants seventy-four, amounting to $63,324 48. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $59,933 60; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $10,387 77; collection of assessments and interest, $7,305 01; market rents and fees, $1,304 50; water rents, $1,021 30; sales Fire Department, $467 80; permits to tap water-pipes, $18; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $279; licenses, Mayor's Office, $60; total, $80,779 98.

ANOTHER ABATTOIR TO BE ERECTED.

At present the slaughtering of hogs and other animals must be done north of Fortieth street, and only by permits from the Board of Health, and as most of the packers buy hogs dressed, they have been greatly annoyed by the system adopted at these places. In fact, there is said to be a combination, by which the interests of the packers are seriously injured. Five of the largest dealers in the City, members of the Produce Exchange, [illegible] and with this view have made a contract with the Erie Railway Company to send their stock to an abattoir which they are about to erect on the water-front at Weehawken, for the slaughtering of hogs, sheep, and cattle; and the carcasses will be sent in barges to New-York and delivered at the several destinations. The enterprise will be liberally sustained, as a large number of packers and others engaged in the trade have pledged themselves to do so. It is determined to make this a thoroughly open market, so that every one will be fairly treated, and it will be the means of abating the slaughter-house nuisance which is the subject of so much complaint by residents in the upper part of the City. The new abattoir is expected to be in operation in ninety days.

THE FOG.

THE RAILROADS AND FERRIES OBSTRUCTED—A SERIES OF MINOR ACCIDENTS.

Of all the numerous ills attributable to the variable climate of this latitude, beyond comparison is the fog. Hail, rain, and snow are somewhat endurable, and their general effects can, more or less, be obviated; but there is no known protection on land or sea against this damp, suffocating, and impenetrable visitant. Artificial illumination, no matter how powerful, merely renders "the darkness visible," and the laws of acoustics are set at naught by the dense and eddying vapor. This month has been very prolific of fogs, but that of yesterday is said by old inhabitants to be the most dense ever witnessed in this locality; even "ancient mariners" pronounce it worse than anything of the kind "off the banks" within their long experience. Wednesday night the mist settled down on the City and rivers, and gradually became denser as the night wore on. Toward 1 o'clock the streets were filled with it, the light of the lamps looking dim and hazy and scarcely illuminating a space of three feet in diameter—everything seemed gaunt, cold, and weird in the uncertain gloom. Those who had the misfortune to tread their dubious way through the darkened streets were not very favorably impressed with the action of the Street-cleaning Bureau. A false step in the gloom brought one down with a shock into some treacherous hole filled with slush of disagreeable consistency. A few miserable Italians were seen at Trinity Church, seemingly engaged in clearing away the snow-heaps at the head of Wall street, and depositing the contents in the middle of the road for the benefit of the day's traffic. After 12:30 A. M. the ferry-boats ceased their regular trips, and ran only at long intervals. The Hamilton and South Ferry boats ceased running after 1:30 A. M., and did not resume their trips until 5 A. M. As the morning advanced the fog became, if possible, more dense, so much so that all traffic on the rivers was virtually suspended, the ferry-boats alone venturing on their dangerous passage. Whistles sounded at all sides—it was impossible to tell in what direction the warning sounds came from, and fog-bells tolled incessantly, with a dull and muffled clang. It was impossible to distinguish an object twenty yards ahead, and as a consequence a long time was consumed in the passage of both rivers. There are no accidents reported in the City, but Brooklyn and Jersey City had some small fog sensations. In Brooklyn the economical gas company extinguished the street-lamps before 5 A. M., when the fog was thickest. The streets were left in utter darkness, and one had to feel his way very cautiously to avoid falling into a cellar or colliding with an ash-box or lamp-post. To this may be attributed the accident which befell Mr. James McKey and two ladies, who were returning in a carriage from the Americus ball, at the hour above mentioned. The driver lost control of his horses, and owing to the inky darkness of the morning, the vehicle and its occupants were precipitated down a sunken lot in Clinton street, near First place. The driver escaped unhurt, but the occupants of the carriage were severely hurt, Mr. McKey so seriously as to render necessary his removal to the hospital. Jersey City suffered equally with Brooklyn and this City. Railway and street traffic were seriously impeded, and business was at a stand. The ferry-boat Newark, of the Desbrosses street line, when nearing her slip at the foot of Montgomery street, Jersey City, collided with the ferry-boat Hudson City, of the Cortlandt street line. The latter boat ran her prow over the foredeck of the Newark, carried away her guard chains, demolished the guard rails, and smashed in the end of the smoking cabin. The damage done to the Hudson City was very slight. The passengers were thrown into the wildest alarm, the darkness preventing them seeing the extent of the damage, and magnifying the danger. Along the lines of the various railroads to outside of the City, "minute" men were stationed to give warning of approaching trains, and no freight-trains were allowed to run. The Freehold, N. J., accommodation train got bewildered in the fog and came to a stand near Monmouth Junction. While there a freight train ran into it, and considerable damage was done to both trains, but no person was injured. The freight trains on the Erie road due at early morning [did not arrive until] late in the afternoon. A bold thief, taking advantage of the darkness, sprang upon an old lady named Johnson, snatched her pocket-book, and disappeared in the gloom. A case is reported of a gentleman who, in crossing one of the streets, came into collision with a wagon, was knocked down and run over, the driver and he being unable to distinguish each other in the fog. On Staten Island traffic was entirely suspended. The railroads and ferry-boats were not run on time, and the first boat from this City did not reach the island until 9:30 A. M. The unfortunate Arapiles was to have left during the day, but the density of the fog prevented her departure. In the afternoon the mist cleared away, and a blue sky became for a while visible, but about 6:30 the fog again covered the rivers and shores at each side, and so continued up to a late hour last night.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

At about 6:30 o'clock last evening, a serious collision occurred on the Central New-Jersey Railroad, at a little station known as Claremont, and located about a mile distant from Communipaw. Claremont is not one of the regular stopping places of the road, but a flag station, at which trains stop to leave or take passengers on signal. At 6:10 last evening an accommodation train left Communipaw for Elizabeth. Upon reaching Claremont the engineer was signaled by the drawing of the bell-rope to stop. The train having been brought to a standstill, several passengers got off. After proceeding a few yards a freight train, which had been started out from Communipaw immediately after she had left, was heard in the distance. The fog was very dense, and the engineer of the freight train did not discover the signal lights on the rear of the passenger train until he had run his train up to within fifty or sixty feet of it. He immediately whistled the breaks down, and seeing that a collision was inevitable leaped from his engine to save his life. The brakeman at the rear of the passenger train rushed into the rear car and shouted "Danger!" and all the passengers in the car rushed forward. The next instant the crash came. The locomotive of the freight train crushed with terrific force into the rear car of the passenger train, tearing away one end of it. The force of the collision was such as to wreck the colliding locomotives. Two of the freight cars were torn from their trucks and turned up on end, and afterward fell over the other track. While one was lifted completely from the track off into the meadow to the west of the road-bed. At the time of the collision the first brakeman of the freight train, William Mead by name, was riding upon the top of the forward freight. He was thrown to the ground and lay there unconscious, when one of the cars fell upon his head, crushing it into an almost shapeless mass. Another brakeman, employed on the same train, was busy at his brake when the trains came together. He was thrown between the cars and had his thigh broken, and his leg otherwise so severely injured that it is feared amputation will be necessary. A gentleman, residing in Greenville, who was riding in the rear car of the passenger train, was struck by a piece of flying timber and sustained a severe fracture of the arm. Others of the passengers were injured, but none of them, so far as can be learned, seriously. A wrecking train was immediately sent to Claremont, and about thirty of the railroad employes proceeded to clear away the débris. The body of Mead was removed to the little shanty that serves as a waiting-room for the passengers. It was viewed by County Physician Buck, who ordered Coroner John Mahan to hold an inquest. The work of removing the débris proceeded very slowly, and at 10 o'clock trains could not pass the station in either direction. The conductor of the passenger train did not, it is said, ring the bell in consequence of which the train was stopped at Claremont. It is said to have been done by a passenger who intended to have left the train at Communipaw, but had fallen asleep and been carried beyond that station.

Mead, the brakeman who was killed, was a resident of Elizabethport. At 7 o'clock a second collision occurred on the same road, at the Walnut street crossing, in Jersey City. Two locomotives ran into each other and were wrecked, but no one is reported injured.

A $25,000 ATTACHMENT.

An attachment was granted by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, against the property of Isaac Taylor. The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Taylor is a non-resident of the State, and the suit, which is brought by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, is to recover $25,000 borrowed money.

A POLISH ANNIVERSARY.

At the Casino, in Houston street, the anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1863 was celebrated last night by a social reunion of the Polish residents, when addresses were delivered by several of the surviving exiles of the various revolutionary uprisings in Poland. The celebration had been arranged under the auspices of a committee, composed of Messrs. C. Du Laurens, T. Wisniowski, R. Sunderland, T. Polkowski, and others, and the proceedings were expressive of the patriotic hope of the ultimate restoration of the independence of the Polish nation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Clan-na-Gael Association will give its annual ball on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at Irving Hall. O'Brien's Band will furnish the music.

William Stevens was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for breaking into the premises of J. W. Hogue, in Reade street, and stealing $3,200 worth of pearl buttons.

The case of Thomas Mulholland, who is indicted for the murder of his wife, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, but owing to the absence of a material witness it was adjourned.

Michael Pender recovered $750 damages in Superior Court, yesterday, against Edward C. Johnson and others for injuries sustained by falling through a hatchway in the latter's building, in Bridge street, Brooklyn.

Herman Arnold, aged seventeen years, indicted for burglary, was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for six years. Arnold, though young in years, was an old offender.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: James A. Roosevelt, President; David S. Egleston, Vice President; Charles Lanier, Treasurer, and C. R. Agnew, Secretary.

The Silesia, of the Hamburg Line, which sailed from this port yesterday, carried a mail composed of 50,567 letters and ninety bags of miscellaneous mail matter. The City of Havana, which left same day, took 2,492 letters and two bags of papers and pamphlets.

The Free-thinkers, notwithstanding the threats of the Police to prevent them, will hold a mass-meeting this evening at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner Second avenue and First street, to express their indignation at the interference of the Police with Tompkins square meeting.

Hon. C. G. Wicker, of Chicago, who, as a member of the Legislature of Illinois, recently introduced a resolution in that body to demand of Congress an enlargement of the currency, left this City last evening to return to the field of his labors. His sojourn here was made serviceable in gathering opinions upon the currency question.

The Board of Excise yesterday notified the Police Commissioners that the hearing of the liquor-dealers who were reported as having had their establishments open on Sunday will take place during the coming week as follows: Those in the Seventh Precinct on Monday; Eighth Precinct, on Tuesday; Ninth Precinct, on Wednesday; Tenth Precinct, on Thursday; Eleventh Precinct, on Friday, and the Twelfth Precinct on Saturday.

A communication was received by the Board of Police, yesterday, from President Laimbeer, of the Department of Charities and Correction, requesting that telegraphic communication be established between the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and the Central Office of that department at Third avenue and Eleventh street and Police Head-quarters, and also between the Tombs prison and the Sixth Precinct Station-house in Franklin street. The project was approved, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Station-house, to have the same executed, with the understanding that all the expense is to be borne by the Department of Charities and Correction.

BROOKLYN.

John Clark was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into No. 480 Atlantic avenue, and stealing $75 worth of clothing.

A lad about thirteen years of age named Harry McGee, was found insensible yesterday in Clinton street from the effects of liquor.

A fire at the coffee and spice mills of W. Waring, at No. 46 Fulton street, on Wednesday, caused damage to the extent of $3,500.

James Brady was sent to the County Jail yesterday by Justice Delmar, to await examination on a charge of stealing three poor-boxes from St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Sarah Cook, aged nineteen, obtained $1,000 damages yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, against the City Railroad, for injuries received in September, 1872, when she was run over by a car belonging to the company.

NEW-JERSEY.

The tax-levy in Jersey City for 1873 is $1,764,425 19, of which $655,969 89 yet remains unpaid.

It is thought that the extremely crowded condition of the Hudson County Alms-house, at Snake Hill, will necessitate the speedy erection of additional buildings.

The residence of Mr. Burnett, No. 210 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, was entered by sneak thieves, Wednesday evening, during the absence of the family, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing.

The Town Council of Union Hill has discovered, on investigation, that Collector Schaffer's defalcation amounts to about $5,000, and his bondsmen have been notified to make the deficiency good. John Morgan has been appointed as Schaffer's successor.

On Wednesday night a train of freight cars on the Erie Railway ran off the track and into Mayor O'Neill's lumber-yard, corner of Warren street and Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, causing considerable damage. Warren street was blockaded by the débris for several hours.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a man named Young was attacked by three men at the corner of Paterson avenue and Spring street, West Hoboken, who knocked him down and robbed him of a watch, chain, and $15 in money. The robbers escaped. Young was severely injured, and now lies in a very precarious condition.

Two more river thieves were captured in Jersey City yesterday by Detective Bennett. One was Thomas Halstead, a negro, who is charged with stealing an anchor and cable from the schooner J. P. Taylor. The other prisoner is named John Mahoney, and he is charged with complicity in the above robbery, and receiving stolen goods. Both were committed for trial.

The annual reports of the officers of the Jersey City Fire Department contain some interesting information. According to the Chief Engineer's report there were 161 fires in the city during the year 1873, involving a total loss of $175,111, on which there was insurance to the amount of $292,227. The support of the department for the year cost the city $173,126 71. In the fire-alarm telegraph there are four circuits and twenty-seven miles of wire, with four large alarm bells. The fire apparatus of the department consists of 10 steamers, 10 tenders, 3 hand engines, 5 hook and ladder trucks, while 3 steamers, 4 tenders, and 1 truck are held in reserve.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The convalescent patients of Bellevue Hospital were amused last night with a concert and variety entertainment. The performers were all volunteers, though many of them were professionals, as the skillful way in which they performed their feats sufficiently attested. The hall seats 870, and it was filled, with ever so many people standing, after subdividing the sitting space in smallest possible fractions. All the spectators were patients, except those in the two front rows. The acrobatic exercises, especially those on the trapeze by the Alvira Brothers, were exceedingly good, and the McGauley Troupe generally, and notably the chief of them, M. F. McGauley, kept the audience in roars of laughter with their successive absurdities, each more preposterous than the last. The culminating point of grotesqueness was reached in the review of the Mulligan Guards, a body of troops not generally known in polite circles. The evolutions of the battalion of one, with the little nigger to carry the target, and the pride of the commander, were highly amusing. Their very erratic movements "after the battle" brought down the house. It appears these pleasant occasions are of weekly occurrence, a thing not generally known. The Warden, Thomas S. Brennan, thinks, and no doubt with reason, that they are great aids to the discipline of the institution and to the regaining of health by the patients. He says they talk over each incident for days after. There can be no doubt of their cheering effect at the moment, or that pleasant memories must be cherished for the kindly originator of all this fun.

LOSS OF A PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP.

Intelligence was received at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday, announcing that the steam-ship Relief, of that line, was lost on the 19th inst., while on a voyage from Yokohama to Shanghai. All the passengers and all the officers and crew, the mails and treasure, were saved. The disaster occurred at a point near Hirado, where the coast, composed of volcanic formations, is very imperfectly surveyed. As to the cause of the disaster, it is supposed that the vessel struck on a reef not laid down on the charts. The Relief was an iron screw steamer, of 700 tons burden. She was originally purchased by the company at a cost of $11,000, but with subsequent repairs and improvements the vessel was estimated to be worth from $18,000 to $20,000.

THE BROADWAY BURGLARY.

On the night of the 13th inst. the kid glove store of Oscar Edler, No. 929 Broadway, was visited by burglars, who carried off $7,000 worth of goods. The full particulars of the burglary have already been published in THE TIMES. No clue to the burglars was obtained until yesterday, when, from information received, Detectives Farley and Sampson, of the Central Office, who have been "working up" the case, arrested Wm. Carroll, alias "Dutch Bill," a notorious character, [illegible] robbed, and it is, therefore, believed that he was acting in the capacity of "look-out" while his confederates were robbing the store. He is at present locked up at Police Head-quarters, and even his counsel was refused an interview with him.

YORKVILLE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, in the Methodist Church, Eighty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the workings of the association, and to appeal for pecuniary aid, of which the association was in great need. Mr. Edward Roberts, the Chairman, in opening the exercises, stated that the association was organized two years ago, for the purpose of reforming the hundreds of young men in the neighborhood who were spending their existences in a perfectly shiftless and disreputable manner. Though a great deal of good had been done in this way, there yet remains plenty of work in the same broad field, but in which progress was sorely retarded by the lack of necessary funds. The association at present owes $2,000. Other addresses were delivered by Revs. Stephen D. Brown, G. B. Porteous, and F. G. Holme.

MODERN SKEPTICAL SCIENCE.

The first of a series of lectures on "Christianity and Modern Skeptical Science" was delivered by Rev. Dr. Lord at the Baptist Lay Tabernacle, Schemerhorn street, Brooklyn, last evening. The lecturer described the growth of this evil and the countless avenues by which it was forcing itself on the public attention. Innocent-appearing books, reviews, and novels were, in vast numbers of cases, the vehicles of this poisonous school of thought. There was a vast deal of true science in the Bible which had been overlooked. The Bible was a giant when science was in its infancy, and not one cubit could be taken from its stature, though science grew into a thousand Goliahs. Scientific knowledge was constantly changing—the Bible never changed. The principle that Mr. Darwin and his disciples were advocating, namely, that of the transmutation of species, had been demonstrated by the greatest intellect of the age to be a fallacy. Nature had interposed an impassable barrier between man and the brute creation, which no amount of pseudo science could overthrow.

THE GERMAN REFORM ORGANIZATION.

The delegates of the several German Reform organizations met at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night, to effect a reorganization of the Central Committee. The meeting was called to order by David M. Koehler, and, the list having been called, it was found that 123 delegates were present. From the Eighth Assembly District two delegations were present—one headed by Conrad Geib, and the other by John C. Boectsel—and a resolution was passed to admit both delegations. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Oswald Ottendorfer President, who, on taking the chair, briefly alluded to the objects and aims of the German Reform Organization, stating that the new platform provided that its action shall henceforth not be confined to matters of Municipal reform, but that its influence will be extended on State and national politics, in accordance with the principles originally adopted with reference to Municipal reform. The following additional officers were elected: Vice Presidents, S. D. Sewards, Dr. Ch. Nette, and Herm. Stemmermann; Recording Secretary, George Kuester; Corresponding Secretary, A. Disbecker; Treasurer, William Radde.

A MILLIONAIRE FOUND GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING.

The trial of Benoni Howard, which has occupied the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, for over ten days, was continued and concluded yesterday, before Judge Shipman. At the conclusion of Assistant District Attorney Purdy's summing up of the case on behalf of the prosecution, he sought to address the jury upon the question of the punishment that could be awarded in case the defendant was found guilty, and for the purpose of indicating what that punishment would be he desired to read from the statutes bearing upon this point. This was objected to by the defense, and the objection sustained by the Judge. Judge Shipman then delivered his charge to the jury, who retired, and after an absence of about an hour, returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence, and the court adjourned.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

An action has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court by Gazaway B. Lamar, through his counsel, Messrs. Waid, Jones, and Whitehead against Hugh McCulloch, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, to recover the value of 578 bales of cotton which it is claimed were seized and sold contrary to law in October, 1865. United States District Attorney Bliss, on behalf of Mr. McCulloch, interposes among a number of special pleas one to the effect that the cotton was seized as being abandoned in the State of Georgia, and that the seizure was conducted in obedience to the laws of Congress, and under a proclamation made by the President, and therefore that the late Secretary cannot be held personally responsible for the confiscation of the property....An action has also been commenced by the Importing and Exporting Company of Georgia to recover from Mr. McCulloch, the value of 1,461 bales of cotton under similar circumstances. Mr. Bliss interposes in this case nearly the same pleas as mentioned above....In several cases recently tried on facts almost identical with the above, the decisions have been almost universally in favor of the plaintiffs.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Working Men's Central Council was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Geo. Cavanagh presiding. The committee appointed for the purpose reported on the several bills now in course of preparation, having for their object the advancement of the interests of the working class. After the reading of the report, a stormy scene ensued, and the Chairman threatened to vacate the chair unless order was restored. Several of the delegates present signified their intention of withdrawing from the council. The meeting terminated rather abruptly.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 13@13½ reals ℔ arroba. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 65@66 premium; short sight, 69@70 premium; 60 days, gold, 82 premium; short sight, 88 premium; on London, 108@109 premium; on Paris, 81@82 premium. Freights quiet; loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ bx. of Sugar, $1 25@$1 50; ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $6@$6 50; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@57s.6d. Loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $6 50@$7; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$4 25; to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d.@60s.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; the stormy weather caused a quiet trade, but good Steers sold at full previous prices at $4 50@$5 60; Common to Choice, with Extra, $6 40@$6 50; common to fair Texans, $2 37½@$3 50; closed dull; shipments, 1,800. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; common grades dull and lower at $4 65@$5 30 for common to fair; good grades steady at $5 60 for good to choice; shipments, 4,200. Sheep quiet; receipts, 800; sales of common to very choice at $2 75@$5 25; shipments, 200.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Cattle dull and ¼c. lower. Very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@7½c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c. Receipts, 1,714 head. Sales, 1,283 head. Hogs—The demand is fair, with increased receipts; Corn-fed, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Stillers, 7c.@7½c. The market closed firm. Receipts, 8,207 head. Sheep—Increased receipts and fair demand. Prices range from 4¼c.@7c., the latter for extra. Receipts, 3,268 head.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh undermines the constitution and lays the foundation of consumption. Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator has been sold for fifteen years; a standard remedy. No. 181 Chatham.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Mrs. Lucy E. Dade and son, Mrs. J. S. Newell, Lieut. C. H. Arnold, U. S. N.; W. B. Newman, U. S. N.; Edward W. Bridge, U. S. N.; Thos. Greenshields, Jno. Kershaw, Dr. S. P. Johnson, Jas. Becker, Jno. G. Southern, R. J. Rhome, R. F. Himington, J. A. Baley, Ex-President Baez and servant, of San Domingo.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—George Wallace, J. S. Tichmel, Joseph Barton, C. Gardlicke, Chas. Wilson, Mr. Dunlevy, Mrs. Dunlevy and child, Jean Liege, Henry Everton, W. M. Golden, Dr. G. Wolverton, wife, and child, Mr. Becker, Mrs. C. Becker, Mr. Brisner, Mr. Walls, Mrs. Sarah Cross, Master Cross.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—D. B. Cooley, F. W. Pierce and wife, M. Daniels, George Cromwell, Mrs. Botts and child, J. Jewell, F. Walsh, R. Harrington, C. Seavers, Charles Torbit, J. Jessum, Wm. Jones, T. Herbert, S. Levering, Robert Smith.

In steamship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. Ramon Ortez, C. Jackson, T. Meckler, C. Meckler, Jos. Davis, J. H. Brock, Robert Reed, Jas. Reed, H. Martin, J. Hayworth, Jas. Roffee, J. M. Durand, Robert Gondie, R. P. Limeburner.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—William Cannon, Chas. D. Rice, Rev. J. E. Woodbridge, wife, and child, C. O. Wetherbee, Jas. F. Woodbridge, E. Blackford, J. Gumbinger, Frank Bradford, J. E. Worswick, Owen Callaghan, James McCaliffe, James Williams, Henry Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets.....5:08 | Moon sets..11:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:17 | Gov. Island.12:06 | Hell Gate...1:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre [illegible] & Co.; Alfred, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg, [illegible] Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Valero, (Br.,) Thompson, [illegible] B. De Wolf & Co.; Travieso, (Br.,) [illegible] Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; L. M. Merritt, [illegible] denas, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; [illegible] hill, Marseilles for orders, R. J. Wensberg; [illegible] (Ger.,) Lenchau, Riddock, Th. Norton & Co.; [illegible] (Br.,) Baker, Santander for orders; [illegible] Coombs, Matanzas, &c., Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Benj. Gartside, Stanford, Havana—[illegible] dersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Jan. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 15, lat. 45 54, lon. [illegible], saw a brig-rigged steam-ship, (straight stem,) bound W.; same date, lat. 45 26, lon. 42 56, steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; 19th, lat. 41 31, lon. 59 55, City of Brooklyn, do for do.; 21st., at 10 A. M., 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Guion steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Jan. 21, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 37 40, lon. 74 32, spoke bark Carlota, (of Turk's Island) from Malaga, for New-York, 52 ds. out; supplied them with provisions, they having been out of same 10 days.

Steam-ship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Dec. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Jan. 2, Para Jan. 7, and St Thomas Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow Jan. 7, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Jan. 11, via Key West 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London Dec. 5, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferrara, Lisbon 38 ds., with cork, wood & salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Ship Fort Regent, (of Jersey,) Olsen, Iloilo April 1, via St. Helena 38 ds., with sugar to M. H. Moring & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Harvest Moon, Kyley, Messina 46 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Jan. 15, lat. 41, lon. 64 10, spoke brig Confederate, from Liverpool, N. S., for ——; 19th, lat. 39 05, lon. 66, bark Leif, (Norw.,) hence, for Bristol, Eng.

Bark Gustaf Adolf, (Swed.,) Jansson, Cardiff 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Olivo, (Aust.,) Massucato, Shields 54 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Jeanie, (of Melbourne,) Hines, Montevideo 58 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Alberto, (Ital.,) Lauro, Falmouth, Eng., 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Elizabeth and Catherine, (of Sunderland,) Piper, Dunkirk Dec. 2, in ballast to master.

Bark Constantia, (of Sunderland,) Sterne, Antwerp Dec. 4, in ballast to T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Commendatore Tonello, (Aust.,) Schmarda, Belfast 43 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sunny Region, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Antwerp and Flushing Dec. 6, with empty petroleum barrels to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Jan. 4, lat. 39 10, lon. 43 30, passed bark Annapolis, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) hence, for Antwerp.

Brig John W. Hunt, Hunt, New-Orleans 19 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to E. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Louise, (Br.,) Clow, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to master.

Brig Gladiateur, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Lessue, Rio Grande 54 ds., with hides, &c., to C. M. Stewart & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Jan. 17, lat. 34, lon. 72, spoke schr. F. A. Bailey steering S. E.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Messina 39 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Squire Thompson & Co. Jan. 17, lat. 37 30, lon. 59 30, Herman Carlferg, seaman, a native of Torelo, Sweden, aged twenty-one years, fell from the house overboard and was drowned.

Brig Parana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Orwarodd, (Norw.,) Larsen, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. J. A. Potter, Ogier, Darien 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 21, with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Helena, (of Halifax,) Langenberg, Cienfuegos 31 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsey. Had strong northerly winds.

Schr. Favorite, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cornwallis, N. S., with produce to W. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Governor Goodwin, (of Portsmouth,) Snow, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suan & Son—vessel to master.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Plum, Aquin Jan. 3, with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Barnegat Light-house bearing S. W. by W., distance 15 miles, passed a sunken schr. with mastheads about 6 feet above the water, in the track of coasters and vessels running the land.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, Mitchell, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Pioneer, Bearse, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton to master. Is bound to New-Bedford. Jan. 14, lat. 32, lon. 79 30, saw bark Jennie Cobb, from Mobile, for Boston; 17th, Hatteras bearing N. N. E., 100 miles, saw schr. Lewis Ehrman, from do., for do.

Schr. Jos. Chandler, Martin, Alexandria.

Schr. R. Mason, Sommers, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Metropolis, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—Arr., steam-ships Raleigh, from Savannah; Louisa, from North Carolina; Falcon, from Charleston; F. W. Brune, from New-York, and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; barks Oscar and George, from Liverpool; Grevosa, from Dublin; Antonio Olivari, from Genoa; Augwald, from Dunkirk; Fanchon, from Yarmouth; schrs. C. S. Bushnell, from Boston; L. C. Hickman, from Providence; America, from Providence; Maggie A. Fisk, from Boston; Henry A. Paull, from Providence, and Addie M. Haines, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships John Hopkins, from Boston; Hackensack, for Newbern, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, for New-York, and William Whilden, for Philadelphia; barks Sei Frattelli, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Korsfarer, for Queenstown; Sleipner, for Queenstown; schrs. A. Shepperd, for Jersey City; Mattie E. Rulon, for Hoboken.

Sld. steam-ship Hibernian, for Liverpool; bark Dinorah, for Queenstown; schr. M. & E. Henderson, for the West Indies, and schr. Almon Bird, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 22.—Arr. bark Delfino, from Hull, England; bark Pekin, from Belfast, Ireland; schr. Addie Jonan, from Cardenas; schr. C. W. Elwell, from Boston; schr. Daylight, from Baracoa.

Cld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; bark Carmel, for Liverpool; bark Ophir, for Havre.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 22.—Passed out ship Arlington, for Liverpool; bark Ayerson, for Falmouth; brig Chattanooga and brig Keystone, for West Indies, all from Norfolk.

Sld. bark Sedina Dubrovacki, for Baltimore.

The United States steamer Frolic passed in for Norfolk to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Victor, from Ipswich; Johann Ludwig, from Antwerp.

GALVESTON, Jan. 22.—Arr. bark Lima and brig Elisabeth Thompson, from Liverpool.

Cld., schr. Schondler, for Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Bark E. W. Griffiths, Capt. Drummond, has arrived at Matanzas from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Cld. steamer Juniata, for Philadelphia; ship Rock City, for Liverpool; barks Giano, for Liverpool; Isis, for Tarragona; Triade, for Havre.

Arr. at the Passes—City of Galveston, from New-York; ship Stowell, Brown, from St. Johns; barks Constantine, from Martinique; Europa, from Tampico; schs. Morrison, from Boston.

Sld. steamers Andean and Germania.

On the Bar—Steamer Oden, for Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Steamer Yazoo arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 22.—Arr. to-day, steamer Acadian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.—Arr. ship Sunbeam, from Liverpool; barks Young Eagle, from Antwerp; Mindet, from Rotterdam; steam-ship Worcester, from Boston.

Cld. barks Jupiter, for Galveston; Willie S. Thompson, for New-Orleans; Impero, for Havre; Sumatra, for Bremen; Amalia, for Barcelona; schr. Adria, for St. John.

Sld. steam-ships Gen. Barnes, for New-York, and Somerset, for Providence.

Also arr. steam-ship Cornwall, from Bristol; brig Alice M., from Buenos Ayres; schr. Almarotta, from Calais.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Arr. steamer Chesapeake, from Portland, for New-York; wrecking schr. Young America, of and from Newport, cruising. Wind, S. E.; thick, snowing.

Jan. 22—9 A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. steamer Chesapeake and schr. Young America.

Wind, S. W.; moderate, thick fog.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sld. for the United States: Grace, Dreadnaught, Filomena, Protector, and Wellington.

Arr. out from the United States on the 21st inst.: Unanima, Tasmanian, Cavalier, Britannia, Daveta, Dubrovacki, Palmetrast, Toni C., Carmella, and Vassalo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst.: Janet Court, Albion, Bristow, H. Jemmet, Brisk, Lady Gertrude, Seth, Konkordia, and Olga.

Also arr. out from the United States: Panteo, Herbert Beech, Elliott Ritchie, Lophema, Morning Light, and Fanny.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, from Portland Jan. 10, has reached here.

MOVILLE, Jan. 22.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Jan. 9, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

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